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TANJUG ON PACT SUMMIT AIM, GORBACHEV'S SOFIA VISIT

LD190808 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2235 GMT 18 Oct 85

["Prior to 'Sofia Summit'" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Moscow, October]8 (TANJUG) — The Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee will meet in session in Sofia next week. After the session, Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev will stay on an official visit to Bulgaria, it has been announced here.

The session is a direct preparation for the U.S.-Soviet November summit in Geneva. It is expected that the Soviet proposals for the summit, of which the U.S. and NATO have been notified, will be officialized in the Sofia declaration.

Viewed from Moscow, these proposals satisfy all Warsaw Treaty members, including Romania, which advocated radical concessions on the Soviet part in order that the two military blocs may reach compromise in the arms control domain.

The session in Sofia will also provide an opportunity for the exchange of views on preparations for the forthcoming congresses of the Soviet and some other communist parties of the socialist community.

Gorbachev's visit to Bulgaria testifies to the continuity of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation, foreign observers in Moscow assess. Although no Soviet leader has visited Bulgaria since 1979, bilateral summit meetings have been frequent thanks to Todor Zhivkov's regular visits to Moscow and the Crimea, and their relations have for years been undisturbed.

Gorbachev's visit to Sofia belongs to t-e most important events in relations between the two allied countries, amongst other things because of some internal political and economic problems in Bulgaria which can only be surmounted through Soviet assistance.

SVET HOSPODARSTVI ON PROSPECTIVE GRAIN HARVEST

LD162319 Prague CTK in English 1634 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Prague Oct 16 (CTK) — This year's grain harvest in the European countries of the CMEA community will be higher than in 1984, the CTK periodical SVET HOSPODARSTVI said in its latest issue.

The increase will be largely due to the estimated 190 million metric tonnes of grain harvested in the Soviet Union, some 20 million tonnes more than last year. The grain harvest in the German Democratic Republic is expected to exceed 11.7 million tonnes, a new record.

The two countries are likely to be the only two European CMEA members with increases, while the grain harvest in the others was adversely affected by the weather. In Poland, the total grain production will be about 2.5 million tonnes lower than last year's 24.2 million.

Hungary expects a 10 per cent lower harvest than last year's 15.7 million tonnes but wheat exports will be 200,000 tonnes higher than in 1984 when Hungary exported 1.7 million tonnes.

Drought in Romania and Bulgaria prevented the countries from improving their record harvests of 23.6 and 9.3 million metric tonnes of grain. Also in Czechoslovakia, last year's record of 11.97 million tonnes will not be equalled. In September, the estimates for 1985 were were 11.7 million.

ROHLICEK ON OBSTACLES TO DIRECT TIES IN CEMA

AU151519 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by CSSR Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek: "For an Intensive Development of Direct Production Ties"]

[Excerpts] The first point on the agenda of the recent 116th session of the CEMA Executive Committee in Moscow consisted of mutual consultations on the problem of direct ties between agencies and economic organizations of CEMA member-countries. Due to its importance, this subject will also retain its priority status in the future. This is because the current level of production sharing among CEMA states no longer corresponds either to the needs or the possibilities existing in this area. The dependence of small and medium-sized countries on foreign markets and on the development of international division of labor is constantly increasing, especially with respect to the production of parts, elements, and structural components [usly].

Most states of the socialist community are well aware of this situation and have therefore adopted measures establishing conditions for the development of direct ties, although the most frequent form of these ties is, for the time being, just basic cooperation and specialization without any deeper expansion of the division of labor. Only by intensifying direct ties at all levels -- starting with the simplest forms of cooperation and ending with the setting up of joint enterprises and firms -- is it possible to speed up the process of the further development of production forces. It is self-evident that a relatively greater interest in direct ties is shown by countries that have an adequate industrial and scientific-technological base and that provide, or will provide, for the jurisdiction of economic organizations over all spheres of their activity, including foreign trade transactions.

To Consistently Eliminate Obstacles

Standing in the way of a speedier utilization of direct ties are several differences in [the system of] national economic management and the diversity of efficiency criteria, mandatory indicators of the state plan, and prices. From this also follow differences in the assessment of, and decisions on, investments and in the methods of foreign trade activity. These problems not only complicate the mutual coordination of national economic plans, but are, in fact, also an impediment to direct ties. The development of direct ties is, of course, a long-term and complex process. But we must not temporize and just explain to one another all the obstacles standing in the way of direct ties.

Let us recall the beginnings in establishing direct social contacts. The first contacts among workers, scientists, and students; recreational exchange visits of children and adults; or the increasingly frequent working visits and study-and-training periods -- all these are routine events by now. None of them, however, came into being overnight. The same applies to the prospects of direct economic ties.

Only the profound interest of working people and economic managements for the real effect, expediency, and mutual benefit of production sharing, specialization, and other higher forms of direct ties will make it possible to overcome with greater ease all kinds of obstacles and to operatively deal with specific problems of cooperation on a responsible contractual and khozraschet [planning, cost accounting, and management method based on economic accountability and financial autonomy] basis. The experiences acquired in this process can then be projected into the existing system of management, regulations, and the legal system in individual countries, which can then be changed in ways promoting the development of direct ties.

The contribution of consultations on direct ties at the latest session of the executive committee can thus be seen primarily in the clarification of the fundamental positions held by individual states. We assessed, above all, what must be done, that is, what measures must be adopted in the legal, fiscal, price, credit, and other spheres to facilitate direct ties, including through the use of exceptions to the existing generally valid regulations in individual CEMA member-countries.

A Way To Mobilize Untapped Potentials

The Czechoslovak side sees the relevance of this issue primarily in the opportunity it provides for mobilizing untapped cooperation potentials at various levels. A number of legislative acts adopted in the CSSR have established conditions for setting up direct ties among agencies and organizations and also for the activity of international economic associations and joint enterprises on our territory. The development of direct ties at the level of economic organizations, which we regard as the most important form of direct ties, is contingent, first of all, on the mutual clarification of the economic aspect. This is, for example, the case in the activity of the Interlichter joint enterprise [involved in water transportation] or the bilateral Haldex enterprises [a Czechoslovak-Hungarian joint venture involved in the processing of coal mining waste]. Transition to khozraschet evidently assists here in the attainment of planned targets.

But even our present system of management does not exert sufficient pressure for Czechoslovak economic organizations to solve their tasks and problems by making use of direct ties with enterprises of other states of the socialist community. The present principles of price-setting for products manufactured within the framework of production sharing and specialization, for example, are an impediment not only to Czechoslovak participation in direct ties, but also to the participation of other states. We must also ponder, and not only in the CSSR, the apparent one-sided advantages of exports within the framework of the socialist community. The situation concerning imports is then completely reversed; the prices of products manufactured within the framework of specialization and production sharing are too expensive for us, and thus disadvantageous. The existing principles governing the setting of contractual prices work against the development of direct ties rather than for the benefit of the international socialist division of labor.

Production sharing and specialization must increase production in large series, reduce production costs, and thereby raise the productivity of labor. All this must also inevitably find its reflection in the prices and in the quality of mutual deliveries of products, structural components, parts, and the like. This basic condition and, at the same time, required result of international division of labor, has not been manifested in our economic organizations so far while current economic indicators are in effect. That is why we are looking for solutions that would provide incentives for Czechoslovak participation in the development of direct ties and simultaneously organically follow up on other forms of integration.

This will be within the framework of agreements and contracts of international specialization and cooperation in science, technology, and production; in the merger of means for joint construction; and in the setting up of new organizational units, be they joint enterprises, centers, institutes, and so forth.

It is clear that these measures must be universal and long-term in nature. Various forms of cooperation must not be strictly separated one from another. They are intertwined in many ways, are being combined, and pass from one form to another. Also the degree of legal powers and scope for the initiative of economic organizations in links of integration with other member-states must be created in parallel with a corresponding increase in their financial and moral responsibility for efficiency.

Without Complicated Mediation

The very term direct ties characterizes the way in which they ought to be implemented -- directly, within the agreed-upon framework, without complicated mediation by the superior agency or by foreign trade organizations. It is natural at the same time that central agencies will be kept informed about direct ties and that they will assess on an individual basis cases that go behond the established framework. We anticipate that the generally valid system-related regulations for the establishment of direct ties will concern, above all, their general conditions, the criteria of efficiency, and their contribution to national income. The formulation of the main indicators of economic activity will focus, above all, on the productivity on labor, the rate of profitability, profits, labor-added value and costs, sets of norms, the regulation of remuneration, the credit policy, and the like. Changes in the legal status of economic organizations are also surely an outstanding question. The problems facing CEMA agencies that are ripe for solution are thus very many. They show not only the complexity of intensive mutual coordination, but also the need for it.

However, on no account is it possible to wait for ready-made solutions. It is necessary to build on foundations that exist already. Everywhere there exists the possibility to show initiative and to start searching for ways toward deeper forms of direct ties and toward overcoming the simple cooperation and specialization of the present. The producers of agricultural technology, especially of machinery for plant treatment and of harvesting machinery for plots with a steep gradient, producers of advanced machine tools, of some types of engineering consumer durables, of flexible production systems and single-purpose machinery, for example, should think about joining enterprises and their capacities for joint activity in the future.

It suffices to take a look around the world to see the rise of specialized plants for the production of parts, structural components, and elements -- for example in engineering and electronics. Production sharing that knows no state borders and that assumes a truly global character has spread like an avalanche. The transition to increasingly intensive and stable forms of the division of labor is a law-governed process of production forces, a process that is taking place also in the CEMA community as its economic potentials and appropriate experiences grow.

On the other hand, it is a logical fact that producing everything individually in each country would be equivalent to producing in small lots and without the high quality and degree of advancement required if we want to match top world producers. Acting in this way would be not only foolish but also expensive. Because it is self-evident that we do not want to trail behind the technologically advanced capitalist states, it is necessary to pull our wits together and become absolutely clear about the advantages, merits, and opportunities provided by socialist economic integration for the fulfillment of even the most challenging tasks in production and technology.

CEMA TRADE MINISTERS END SESSION, SIGN PROTOCOL

LD182139 Prague CTK in English 1804 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Prague Oct 18 (CTK) - The 17th session of internal trade ministers of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) member countries ended here today with the signing of a protocol.

The ministers reviewed the 1985 activities and adopted measures for implementing tasks set forth in resolutions of the CMEA leading bodies. They discussed the results of cooperation in the use of computers and prospects of development until the year 2000.

The participants assessed the results of mutual goods exchange in 1984-1985 and its further promotion, and stated that the 1984 goods exchange rose by 7.1 percent as compared with 1983 and exceeded 1,000 million roubles. It is expected to grow by more than eight percent this year.

Participating in the session were delegations from Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Angola took part as observer.

CEMA OIL, GAS COMMITTEE CONCLUDES SESSION

LD200342 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 18 (MTI) -- The 60th session of the CMEA Oil and Gas Industry Standing Committee held in Balatonfured was concluded Friday with the signing of a protocol. Participating in the four day session were Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Romania and the Soviet Union as well as the delegation of Yugoslavia, the latter under an agreement between the CMEA and the Government of Yugoslavia.

They approved the working plan of the standing committee for 1986 and 1987 as well as the technical and scientific cooperation plan of the member countries for the period to run from 1986 to 1990, and held an intensive discussion on the use of liquid and compressed natural gas as engine fuel. They agreed that installation [words indistinct] for producing liquid natural gas had to be developed and that specialized production of these installations had to be achieved. Proper delivery installations and filling stations also had to be evolved. Tasks include the engineering of new engines satisfactory for operation with gas fuel. A draft program for the 15 years to come was elaborated to this end.

POLISH ENVOY ASSESSES CDE DELIBERATIONS

LD182207 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 18 Oct 85

[By PAP correspondent Tomasz [name indistinct]]

[Text] Stockholm, Oct. 18. -- The 7th session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament ended its debates here today.

Agreement has been reached on the further course of activities and owing to the restriction of topics on which informal talks are due, an outline of the future final document of the conference has been drawn up.

At the end of the session, head of the Polish delegation, Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski told this correspondent that "The session has brought progress in negotiations. The agreement adopted before its closing signifies a preliminary arrangement of the substance of the final documents, as well as the approval of participating states for drafting them.

In this way, we are one step closer to reaching concrete results of the conference. (?This could) be negotiated before the next regular meeting of the CSCE, which will start in Vienna in the autumn of next year.

"But many difficult problems still remain outstanding. The decisions taken during the 7th session create better conditions for solving them gradually in the course of the drafting work on the documents," stated Ambassador Konarski.

GDR'S MBFR DELEGATE ON PACT DISARMAMENT STANCE

AU151343 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Oct 85 p 5

[Text] Vienna (ADN) -- Provided that equality and equal security concerning all kinds of arms are respected. The Warsaw Pact member-states are ready for the limitation and reduction of these arms and expect from the West that it agrees to their proposals. This was stated on Thursday [10 October] by Ambassador Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation to the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of forces and armaments in central Europe.

For quite some time the proposal of the socialist countries has been put on the negotiating table, which provides a solid basis for overcoming the deadlock in Vienna.

FURTHER ON HOXHA ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES

Ceremonies in Gjirokaster

AU121656 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 12 Oct 85

["Comrade Ramiz Alia Met With the People of Gjirokaster in the Context of 'the Week of Enver Hoxha'" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 12 (ATA) -- The people of the town of Gjirokaster, the birth place of the glorious and unforgettable leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, had an extraordinary joy yesterday. Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania came to meet them in the context of the "Week of Enver Hoxha". He was accompanied by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Manush Myftiu, and the member of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrades Manush Myftiu and Nexhmije Hoxha went to the bust of Comrade Enver Hoxha set up at the entrance to the town. Comrade Ramiz Alia placed at the bust a wreath with the inscription: "To our dear leader and teacher -- Ramiz Alia". A wreath with the inscription "To the Unforgettable Enver" was also placed by Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia, being accompanied by Comrade Manush Myftiu and Nexhmije Hoxha, headed for the Palorto quarter, to the house were Comrade Enver Hoxha was born and passed his childhood. "This house, Comrade Ramiz Alia said, will belong to the entire Albanian people, because our people, our party will be guided forever the ideas, teachings and instructions of Comrade Enver Hoxha. In every step they will take, our working people, young and old, will have Comrade Enver Hoxha by their side", at the square beside the house Comrade Ramiz Alia held a speech amidst the great enthusiasm and the powerful acclamation of the people.

From the speech by Comrade Ramiz Alia: We are very happy to meet with you, sisters and brothers of Gjirokaster. Gjirokaster is dear to all of us, because here live a heroic people, with outstanding militant and working traditions, a people who were linked with the party like flesh to bone from the beginning of the glorious national liberation war. Gjirokaster is dear to and honoured by the whole Albanian people because this town gave to the country the most distinguished son of the new Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha, because it was in this town, among its noble, wise and patriotic people where Enver Hoxha learned for the first time what's the homeland and its flag, freedom and justice, the spirit of the people and their aspirations.

On this occasion allow me to convey to you the most cordial greetings and the best wishes of the Central Committee of the party.

We were sent by the party to meet with you today when the "Week of Enver Hoxha" has started throughout the country. It is part of that powerful revolutionary movement launched by the working people of the country to turn their grief into strength, to apply and carry forward the brilliant deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

A sound political situation exists in our country. All the people, men and women in the south and in the north, in the villages and in the towns, are united like a fist round the party. This unity can be seen in the unprecedented mobilisation that has broken out in all parts of the homeland to realise the state plans in industry, agriculture, education, culture and defence.

Speaking about the difficult weather conditions during this year, he stressed that our people, workers, peasants, intelligentsia, under the leadership of the party, are

triumphing over the frosts and drought. Working with great energies, and multiplied forces, with a great mobilisation, good achievements were attained in the wheat production.

Good results have been achieved also in the production of sun flower, beans, fruits and summer vegetables, etc.

These achievements, in unfavourable weather conditions reflect the correctness of the policy pursued by our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha for the development of agriculture, creation of an irrigation system so that agriculture be not in the mercy of atmospheric conditions, they reflect the heroic and conscientious work of our people. [sentence as received]

The magnificence of the correct line of our party and of the heroism of our people comes better to the fore when we see what is happening in the neighbouring countries, where a long drought is going on as well. According to the press items in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece and southern Italy, the consequences of the drought have been catastrophic because they lack an efficient irrigation system. Besides this, a price rise is noticed in these countries, so that to compensate the losses caused by the drought. [sentence as received]

But it does not and will not happen like this in our country. Our socialist state, the people's power will find sources and possibilities to compensate the losses so that the burden caused by the natural calamities do not affect the living standard of the working people.

Marching resolutely on the road defined by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the party is preparing the plan on the economic and cultural development of the country for the five coming years. This plan opens brilliant vistas to our country.

The new five year plan envisages that Socialist Albania take new greater steps forward in all directions, in the development of the heavy industry as well and especially the light and food stuff industry, in agriculture too.

The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion, have taught us that being united like a single body we can work wonders and overcome any difficulty. We know that socialism, the free and independent Albania are like a thorn in the flesh of the class enemies, be they internal or external, imperialists or revisionists. But we know all that all our people are resolute for this and there is and there will be no force on earth to hamper our forward march for the triumph of socialism, that there is not and will not be any enemy that will find us unaware and unprepared for the defence of the freedom and independence of our socialist homeland.

The speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia was often punctuated by the ardent applauses for our glorious Party of Labour.

Yesterday, too, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha had a meeting with veterans and mothers from Palorto quarter. She placed a bouquet of carnations at the hearth in the room where Comrade Enver Hoxha was born.

Later, Comrade Ramiz Alia accompanied by Comrade Manush Myftiu made a visit to the plant of metallic products. There he had warm talks with the workers and took interest in the variety, quality and cost of production. Then, amidst the great enthusiasm of the workers of this plant Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor. In the context of the "Week of Enver Hoxha" the amateur groups of the "Andon Zako Cajupi" house of culture and folk creativeness gave yesterday afternoon festive concert with the theme "You never die". Those present burst out into ardent applauses for the Party of Labour when

Comrade Ramiz Alia accompanied by Comrade Manush Myftiu and Nexhmije Hoxha came to attend the concert, the 600 artists participating in the concert sang passionately to the party, to the brilliant and immortal deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha, to the happy socialist life reigning in all parts of the homeland. The concert closed with the song "Long life to Enver Hoxha" which was sung in chorus by all those present.

Alia Speech in Gjirokaster

AU131614 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 13 Oct

["Comrade Ramiz Alia Meets With Cadres of Gjirokaster District" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 13 (ATA) — On October 12 before noon, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, had a meeting with cadres of the party, state power, economy, mass organisations of the District of Gjirokaster.

This meeting was also attended by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Manush Myftiu, and the member of the CC of the party, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha.

The meeting was declared open by the First Secretary of the District Party Committee Manxhar Binaj. He informed Comrade Ramiz Alia of the work being done by the organs of the party and state power to raise on a higher scale the level of running and organisation, to respond properly to the drive and mobilisation of the working masses of the city and countryside to fulfil frontally the tasks of the plan.

Amidst the great enthusiasm of those present Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor.

From the Speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia

In the first place I want to stress the pleasure we had from the meetings with the heroic people of Gjirokaster. The boundless love for the party, the steel like unity of his [as received] people round the party and the readiness that has been and is being manifested everywhere by the working people provide us fresh energies, increase our confidence in the happy future of our homeland. But the readiness of the people and their unprecedented mobilisation make us the communists and cadres work still more, better, more courageously so that all together, party and people, as a single body, march forward with the teachings of Enver Hoxha in mind and heart, preserve our Socialist Albania always red, make it stronger and prosperous, marching surely on the road of socialism and communism.

The situation at home is everywhere sound and militant. To this testifies the unity of the people which is stronger than ever, a unity which is reflected in their steel like ties with the party. This unity was expressed over the days of national mourning, in the great courage to turn the grief into strength, in the allsided mobilisation at work of workers, cooperativists and intelligentsia, in their determination to apply the teachings of Enver Hoxha. This is an unprecedented mobilisation of the whole people, due to which the plans are being better realised and the difficulties created by the extraordinary weather conditions, lack of electric power and water, are being overcome.

Gjirokaster, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, is a district with a developed industry, agriculture and culture. The industry of your district has fulfilled and overfulfilled the tasks of the plan in the first four years of the five year plan and as an 8-month period. Today it provides a production about 4 times larger than in 1960, increasing particularly the production of mass consumer goods.

Agricultural production has increased from year to year. Its stability in some crops is being consolidated.

Gjirokaster, in the town and countryside, claims distinction for the mass character of education and culture. The amateur artistic movement has assumed a wide development in the countryside too. Health service and the trade one have been extended close to the people and their quality has been improved. The material wellbeing of the working people and mode of living in many zones of the countryside are approaching those of the city sooner than in many other districts of the country.

The party, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, has constantly taken care so that the District of Gjirokaster make progress, the life of the people improve. Special care has been devoted particularly to the development and elevation of the wellbeing of the people of the minority that lives in this district.

Since the national liberation war, Comrade Enver Hoxha affirmed that the Greek minority is closely linked with the party and fights selflessly for the freedom of the country and social liberation. Comrade Enver Hoxha loved and respected too much the Greek minority in Albania. He was a consistent fighter for radical transformations in their standard of living.

Today the people of the minority hold a respected social position in the whole country. They elect and are elected to all the organs and instances. In Dropull, it is the people of the minority themselves those who work and run as party workers and specialists. They have the right to use their mother tongue they possess the means to cultivate and improve it, they have their schools, radio broadcasts, publications, newspaper. The people of the minority preserves and develops their cultural traditions.

The preservation and development of cultural traditions of the minority have served that the new socialist culture that has been and is being created in our country be diversified and enriched. This also contributes to the increase of ideo-artistic values of the Greek culture in general.

The party wants that Gjirokaster be constantly in the van of the distinguished districts, said Comrade Ramiz Alia in conclusion. It is a great honour to all the Albanians, but particularly to you, the people of Gjirokaster to fight with might and main to carry into life the instructions and advices of Comrade Enver Hoxha, to honour his memory with work and allsided successes.

The party is confident that our Gjirokaster, the birthplace of our unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, will shoulder this responsibility, will carry to the end this great matter of honour, coming very soon in the lead of the standard bearers in implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia was listened to with great attention and was received with stormy applauses. Then, Comrade Ramiz Alia cordially meets with and greets the participants at this meeting as well as hundreds of inhabitants of the city.

Comrade Ramiz Alia is warmly and enthusiastically seen off by the people of the district of Gjirokaster.

Alia, Carcani Among Volunteers

AU141803 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 14 Oct 85

["Comrade Ramiz Alia Among the Volunteers of Lushnje and Durres" -- ATA headline]

[Test] Tirana, October 14 (ATA) -- The first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia, while returning from Gjirokaster to Tirana, met with volunteers, workers,

cooperativists, militarymen, young boys and girls, Pioneers of Enver in the districts of Lushnje and Durres. On the way out of Lushnje, near a plot of the agricultural research institute, scores of cooperativists and working people of different enterprises and institutions were working. Comrade Ramiz Alia, accompanied by the First Secretary of the District Party Committee Xhemal Dauti stops and meets with the volunteers.

The voluntary work you are doing, Comrade Ramiz Alia said among the other things, is a communist work. You work, placing the interest of the collective above everything. This is something very good.

The volunteers inform Comrade Ramiz Alia of the work done until those moments and say that we not only fulfil the set target, but will also overfulfill it.

In the center of the cooperative of Golem the cooperativists were hoeing. Comrade Ramiz Alia comes amongst them.

The youth, the youth secretary of the cooperative says, is strong like steel. It is like steel as the party with you at the head, Comrade Ramiz. She informs him that their organisation is made up of 600 young boys and girls, most of whom have finished or continue to attend the agricultural secondary school.

Comrade Ramiz Alia congratulates the youngsters and wishes them still greater successes in the future.

Veterans, militarymen, workers, school pupils etc, went yesterday to the "May 1" agricultural cooperative of Rrogozhina, Durres District, to work side by side the cooperativists. Comrade Ramiz Alia, accompanied by the First Secretary of the District Party Committee Comrade Muho Asllani went to Sineballaj sector of this economy.

The volunteers extend an enthusiastic reception to Comrade Ramiz Alia.

Now we are living "The Week of Enver Hoxha", Comrade Ramiz Alia said among others. I said it also in Gjirokaster. Every day we must work as in the "Day of Enver Hoxha", every week as in the "Week of Enver Hoxha". We always have Enver Hoxha in mind and heart. He has indicated us the road we should march and we have marched on this road, because the road of Enver Hoxha is the road of the party, of the people of socialism. We will work during all our life as Enver Hoxha wanted and worked.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia went to the agricultural enterprise of Gosa which is one of the economies that claims distinction in the frontal fulfilment of the plan.

Yesterday Comrade Ramiz Alia also went to the agricultural cooperative of Mamuras.

Yesterday, over 127,000 working people of the capital, workers of economic enterprises, different institutions, cooperativists, militarymen, students, pensioners, pupils of secondary schools and Pioneers of Enver took part in the great undertaking. The main attention was concentrated on 21 fronts of work such as in the gathering of late crops, particularly harvesting, husking and transporting of maize, preparation of fodder and the embellishment of environments, etc. Working with a lofty spirit of mobilisation, the production of 253 hectares sown maize was harvested, husked and transported, 850 tons of fodder were prepared, services were rendered to 80 hectares sown with vegetables, 5,000 linear meters of canal were dug up, 800 tons of goods, mainly chemical fertilizers for agriculture were removed from the train station, etc.

In the agricultural cooperative of Preze, side by side the cooperativists and volunteers, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani, the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami, accompanied by the minister of agriculture Themie Thomai, the first secretary of the district party committee Pirro Kondi, etc, worked too.

After getting acquainted with the achievements of the cooperativists, Comrade Adil Carcani congratulated them on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Ramiz Alia personally. He stressed that the realisation of these tasks in the conditions of this great drought shows of the great reserves and possibilities that exist to further increase the agricultural and livestock production over the coming years.

Comrade Adil Carcani went yesterday among the workers of "Stalin" textile combine.

Learning about the results of the first hours of this action Comrade Adil Carcani stressed that we must work like in "Enver's day" in other days as well, in all weeks like in "Enver's Week", as Comrade Ramiz Alia instructed over his visit to Gjirokaster District.

On October 13, among the cooperativists and working people in different districts of the country worked also other party and state leaders such as in Elbasan, Lezha, Kruje, Vlore, Shkoder, Mat, Mirdite, Tepelene, Diber, Berat, Durres, Korce, Gjirokaster, Tropoje, Sarande Districts etc.

Hoxha Documentary Film Showing

AU141846 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Tirana, October 14 (ATA) -- In the context of the numerous activities going on in "Enver's Week", the showing of the full length documentary film "The Red Tirana of Enver Hoxha", produced by the "New Albania" film studio, was organised in the "Partizani" cinema in the capital.

Present were working people of work and production centers, of artistic cultural institutions, veterans of the war and labour, young men and women and Pioneers of Enver.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Simon Stefani; the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Qirjako Mihali; the members of the Central Committee of the party Pilo Peristeri and Spiro Koleka; the first secretary of the district party committee, Pirro Kondi; the chairman of the Executive Committee of the district People's Council Jashar Menzelxhiu and other comrades.

Isai at Vlore Rally

AU150833 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Tirana, October 15 (ATA) -- Yesterday, on the eve of the 77th anniversary of the birth of the dear and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Fier-Vlore railway line, another beautiful present of the party, was inaugurated. It links by rail the lowland area of the whole Albania from the north to the south.

The member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and minister of home affairs, Comrade Hekuran Isai, the Chairman of the State Planning Commission Niko Gjyzari, the minister of constructions, Farudin Hoxha, the minister of communications, Luan Babameto and others had come to attend the ceremony organised on the occasion.

Amidst the enthusiasm of those present Comrade Hekuran Isai cut the inauguration ribbon. Then a big rally was held. It was declared open by the first secretary of the district party committee, Enver Halili.

Amidst the applauses of those present the speech was taken by Comrade Hekuran Isai, who greeted the volunteers, the builders and all the working people on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia personally.

ALIA 'HERO OF SOCIALIST LABOR' ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

AU180921 Tirana ATA in English 0738 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Tirana, October 18 (ATA) -- On occasion of the 60th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the ceremony of the handing over of the title "Hero of Socialist Labour" that the Presidium of the People's Assembly has awarded Comrade Ramiz Alia was organised at the seat of the Presidium of the People's Assembly on October 17.

Present were Comrades Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party Vangjel Cerrava, the member of the Central Committee of the party and directress of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies Nexhmije Hoxha, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government, leading cadres of the central mass organizations, organs of the party and power in different districts of the country, working people of the apparatus of the Central Committee of the party, the wife of Comrade Ramiz Alia, Semiram Alia and other members of his family.

AMBASSADOR TO CUBA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU201550 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 20 (ATA) -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Cuba Gezim Arapi presented on October 18 the credentials to the vice-chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.

Present at the ceremony of handing over the credentials were also the minister of foreign affairs, Isidoro Malmierca, the protocol chief at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Roberto Melendez Diaz and others.

STATE PLANNING CHAIRMAN BONEV REPLACED

AU181908 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 18 (BTA) -- The State Council of Bulgaria has issued a decree for changes in the Ministerial Council.

Mr. Stanish Bonev is relieved of the post deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee due to his appointment on another post.

Mr. Ivan Iliev is appointed deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Mr. Stoyan Markov is appointed chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology Progress and is relieved of the post first deputy minister of mechanical engineering.

A party and government commission on energy problems has been set up. It is chaired by Mr. Chudomir Aleksandrov, member or the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Data on New Chairman

AU191903 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Ivan Iliev was born in 1925 in the village of Oreshets, County of Vidin. In 1944 he became member of the Revolutionary Youth Organization (RMS) and in October 1946 member of the BCP. Graduated industrial economy. He is a master of the economic sciences, a professor and a corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. In 1962 he became counsellor at the Ministerial Council, then he became deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technological Progress, of the State Planning Committee and of the Committee of Labour and Social Care. In July 1971, he was appointed head of the "Planning and Economic" department of the CC of the BCP. In the beginning of 1973 he was appointed deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and and chairman of the State Planning Committee. He was also rector of the "Karl Marx" Higher Economic Institute. In 1977 he was appointed first deputy minister of national education. In October 1983 he became an aid of the secretary general of the CC of the BCP.

Stoyan Markov was born in 1942 in the town of Pazardzhik. He became member of the BCP in December 1969.

He finished secondary school in Pazardzhik in 1960 and he continued his education at the Higher Moscow Energetics Institute. He graduated from the "Computer Equipment" Department of the higher institute in 1967. He worked as an engineer, deputy director at the Ministry of Chemistry and Metallurgy and as a head of a department of the Ministry of the Heavy Industry. In 1972 he began work in the system of the CC of the BCP. In 1975 he became deputy management chief at the Council of Ministers and on August 1976 first deputy minister of communications. On April 1979 he became head of the "Industry and Transport" Department and on December 1979 of the "Industrial" Department of the CC of the BCP. In May 1984 he was appointed first deputy minister of mechanical engineering. He is chairman of the Parliamentary Commission on Socio-Economic Development.

At the 12th party congress he was elected member of the CC of the BCP.

9-MONTH PLAN IMPLEMENTATION 'UNSATISFACTORY'

AU151213 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Oct 85 pp 1,8

[Text] The government has discussed the implementation of the plan for the first 9 months of the year. It was pointed out that, as a result of the efforts of the workers' collective for compensating for losses and revealing additional reserves, the plan on the socioeconomic development of the country is being implemented successfully according to its basic economic indexes. In comparison with the same period last year, stock production has increased 4 percent; net production (without agriculture), 3.5 percent; social productivity of labor, 3.1 percent; total profit, 2.7 percent; and the retail trade exchange, 3.4 percent.

At the same time, many ministries, economic organizations, and plants are not making effective use of resources and the results do not correspond to actual possibilities, the set measures of the compensation programs, and the pace envisaged for the current year.

The attention of the Ministry of Metallurgy, Ministry of Machine Building, Ministry of Production and Trade With Consumer Goods, Ministry of Forests and Forest Industry, Ministry of Power Supply, Ministry of Construction and Territorial-Settlement Organization, and the Central Council of the National Agroindustrial Union, has been drawn to the unsatisfactory results in implementing the plan. The attention of the leaderships of the functional ministries and departments has been drawn to the unsatisfactory activity in solving the problems that have emerged, and in securing conditions of implementing the plan.

Not everywhere does one see a change in accordance with the requirements of the new style and methods of work, and the decisions of the February 1985 BCP Central Committee Plenum.

The ministries, departments, executive committees of the okrug people's councils, and the economic organizations and plants are to concentrate their primary attention on making the most economic and effective use of the material resources, production funds, and labor force at their disposal, in accordance with the spirit of the 20 September 1985 National Conference of the Party, State, Economic, and Public Aktiv. Special measures are to be adopted for economically using electric power and other power resources, strictly observing the set limits.

It has been ordered that more active use must be made of the economic levers and possibilities of the economic mechanism for purposefully stimulating the workers, specialists, and leaders of the plants, who are ensuring the effective use of resources, and for applying sanctions in cases of waste. The additional stimuli which have been provided for producing more production and saving raw materials, materials, fuels, and energy are to be clarified to the workers' collectives.

The Government imposed a duty on the leaderships of the ministries and economic organizations to create the necessary conditions for quickly overcoming the lag in some natural indexes and secure the envisaged production for the domestic and foreign markets.

The Central Council of the National Agroindustrial Union, the executive committees of the okrug people's councils, and the agroindustrial complexes have been instructed to successfully complete the harvesting and the utilization of the agrarian produce, to complete the fall sowing work, and guarantee the normal feeding of the animals.

It is necessary to accelerate the pace of the construction-assembly work to ensure completion on time and that construction schemes and apartments are put into operation.

In this context, the Ministry of Construction and Territorial-Settlement Organization and the appropriate branch ministries are to adopt measures for the participation of the economic organizations-investors in completing and commissioning the new capacities.

It was pointed out that it is necessary for every plant to implement the envisaged result of introducing the achievements of the scientific-technological progress, and thus guarantee the implementation of the plan.

The Government ordered that additional measures be adopted so that every plant and organization will be ready to work normally even under the most difficult winter conditions. The executive committees of the okrug people's councils are to inspect the readiness of the engineering systems and other kinds of equipment meant to supply the population with heating and water during the winter. The population is to adopt measures for improving insulation in apartments.

The government expressed confidence that the leaderships of the ministries and departments, the executive committees of the okrug people's councils, the economic organizations, and the workers' collectives and enterprises will make the necessary efforts to increase the pace during the last months of the year and to secure the implementation of the plan for 1985 and for the Eighth 5-year Plan period.

BCP ORGAN DEMANDS PLANS FOR IMPROVING SERVICES

AU151503 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Radoslav Radev: "After You Have Given Your Word"]

[Text] I hesitated a long time wondering whether or not I should write these lines. Some people might consider them superfluous, others might be offended by them, feeling (perhaps with good reason) this applies to them, while others may receive them with skepticism. Perhaps all these people are right to a certain extent; it depends on their personal point of view.

The problem is an economic, social, and moral one. I am talking about the recent increase in the prices of public services announced by the Council of Ministers. The short text published in the newspapers read: "An increase of prices for public services for the population amounting to an average of 13 percent is envisaged, with a view to further expanding the range of public services and an improvement in their quality."

We are realists and are well aware of the correctness and inevitability of the aforementioned decree. When I say, however, that we are aware of this fact, we would like to understand how the measures mapped out in this connection are being specifically implemented.

In this particular case we are interested in this average 13 percent increase in the prices of public services. There is no doubt at all that this price increase will go into effect all over the country. That is all right, but what happens then? In paying the higher prices, we do not forget the full text of the decree -- namely that it quite properly calls for the range of services to be expanded and an improvement in quality.

Nevertheless, the days go by and it is now nearly a month since the decree was published, but we have not seen any explanation of the intentions of the departments and organizations entrusted with these tasks.

It is not more than obvious that the citizens of our country are fully justified in demanding a full explanation of the promised expansion of the range of services and quality.

It is obvious that when such a statement is included in this important government decree, the measures guaranteeing the considerable improvement, promised in this crucial sphere of our life, must have been seriously considered.

As a result of all this we must say that we need unequivocal and accurate information about the precise meaning of the expansion of services. This information cannot apply to the entire country -- it must be differentiated on the basis of specific okrugs, municipalities, and settlements, rayons, and individual town districts. The information must be very specific, otherwise it is not binding and, as a result, no one can control within which schedules and at what rates the implementation of these promises will be accomplished. Who will provide such information, and when and where? How will it reach every citizen? Will it appear in the okrug dailies, in public services establishments, or will it be disseminated through leaflets? This is the concern of the competent organs. The question now is whether all administrative links have their own programs on this issue. Because, along with the increase in prices, we would like to feel the care accompanying it . . . .

The promise to improve the quality of services is of basic importance as well. What exactly will the future bring us?

-- a considerably higher speed of services?
-- considerably higher standards of culture in services?
-- a search for new forms of services?
-- the considerably more conscientious implementation of service operations and more durable repairs of appliances?

I am pointing out only a few possibilities. As citizens, however, we are entitled to expect truly resolute and efficient measures from bottom to top.

I am tempted to expand my train of thought somewhat in this respect. The same decree announced an increase in taxes on telephone services by 3 stotinki. All right -- we will pay more, but what do we get in exchange? Who will guarantee us normal telephone connections, clean and clearly audible lines, correct connections for every dialed number, and high standards of services, and when?

These words are not only mine. They are prompted by numerous phone calls from citizens living in different parts of our country, by direct conversations with them, and by their letters.

The responsible administrative departments in question will hardly by justified in saying: No one has asked us about these things, therefore we are not giving any information. As if questions should be asked on such things? As if it were not the primary duty of the departments in question to state precisely how they will implement a particular Council of Ministers' decision according to which we will pay more for public services, but which also demands from the partner that these services be improved and their range and variety expanded.

There is another aspect to this question. Bitter experience has taught us that on many occasions there is a discrepancy between words and deeds, between nice promises and their results. Quite recently, an angry citizen called me at the editorial office and said:

"Years ago the highest-ranking leaders from the transportation sector explained on the television screen and in the newspapers that tickets for public transport must become more expensive because the improvement of the quality of services made this necessary. And what happened? Did the quality of services really improve?

With these words the citizen in question warned us that the same thing might happen today. I do not know to what extent he was right about the transportation sector, but judging from letters and publications on this issue, he was basically right.

Let us not permit any discrepancy between words and deeds. This is a great issue. Having given one's word, ministries and directorates, as well as all other departments, are obliged to reverently keep it.

No other approach is acceptable.

DEPARTURE OF GDR'S WILLI STOPH REPORTED

AU161419 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, departed from Bulgaria today. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and members of the government.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, MLADENOV CONFER

AU180939 Sofia BTA in English 2125 GMT 17 Oct 85

["Official Talks Between the Foreign Ministers of Bulgaria and Austria" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 17 (BTA) -- The official talks between Mr. Peter Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and Mr. Leopold Gratz, federal minister of foreign affairs of Austria, were held today.

Special attention was paid to issues related to the current international situation, the situation in Europe and world-wide, the problems of war and peace. The analysis showed that the two countries share the view that the international situation is dangerous, that peace has been destabilized and that the threat of nuclear holocaust is looming over mankind. Both countries are of the opinion that this state of affairs is a result of the unceasing arms race, and especially the arms race in the nuclear field. The two ministers explained to each other their governments' views on the reason for the deterioration of the international situation.

The chief of the Bulgarian diplomacy gave his well argumented view that these dangerous processes have been provoked by certain forces who are trying to disrupt the existing military parity to their benefit. Mr. Peter Mladenov voiced his concern over the plans to militarize space and stated that the U.S. tests in this field are the greatest danger to humanity. He criticized the "star wars" concept, which is meeting the opposition of vast social circles throughout the world. The Bulgarian foreign minister spoke against the attempts on the part of the U.S. to include other Western states in the research work on the militarization of space.

Mr. Leopold Gratz also spoke against all actions aimed at militarizing space. These actions should be avoided, said the Austrian foreign minister, because if this is not done, there are no chances to have positive results at the eventual negotiations. He stated that his country can not participate in the U.S. research programs in this field because of their military nature. At the same time he expressed his country's interest in participating in nonmilitary research activities such as the "Eureka" project.

The chief of the Austrian diplomacy expressed the hope that all-European scientific nonmilitary cooperation may be achieved in the future.

Mr. Peter Mladenov and Mr. Leopold Gratz shared he view that the negotiations on the most vital issues are the only alternative to the dangerous confrontation in international relations and the nuclear war threat. Negotiations could save peace, achieve security, trust and true detente. It was noted that the only way to prevent the militarization of space and to embark upon disarmament is to hold constructive and sincere negotiations. The two ministers noted that progress must be attained at the Soviet-American Geneva negotiations and that these should be conducted in accordance with the agreement on their comprehensive nature. The two ministers expressed the hope that the meeting between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan will be successful and that such an outcome would have a favourable effect upon the international climate.

The Bulgarian foreign minister explained the numerous constructive proposals made by the countries of the socialist community, the aim of which is to prevent the nuclear holocaust and to strengthen peace in the world. He noted that the proposals have been made sincerely, responsibly and realistically. Mr. Peter Mladenov emphasized upon the great significance of the proposals made by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev during his official visit to France.

The two ministers discussed in detail the state and development of the process, started with the Helsinki meeting and spoke in favor of its continuation. They noted that this process has survived the difficulties and that it could be developed further. There is a general agreement that all parts of the Helsinki Final Act must be fulfilled, that the Stockholm Conference, whose work has been improving recently, must be completed with positive results before the next meeting in Vienna.

Mr. Leopold Gratz commented upon the problems, related to the holding of the Vienna conference and stated that the "second basket" has so far been underestimated and that it is necessary to take measures for the stimulation of the economic cooperation. Austria is preparing its proposals in this respect.

Mr. Peter Mladenov analyzed the state of the international economic relations and his analysis met with the approval of his Austrian colleague.

The Bulgarian Foreign Minister acquainted Mr. Leopold Gratz with certain aspects of Bulgaria's peace-loving foreign policy and its implementation on the Balkans. The attention of the guest was turned towards the idea of the Bulgarian head of state, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, to adopt concrete measures for the establishment on the Balkans of a zone free of nuclear weapons.

The two ministers discussed the situation in a number of hot beds of tension: Latin America, the Middle East, South Africa, the Iran-Iraq war, and noted a coincidence or closeness of views. Despite certain natural differences in the interpretation of the problems, it was obvious that socialist Bulgaria, a member of the Warsaw Treaty, and neutral Austria are determined to play a constructive role internationally and to dedicate their efforts to peace.

The two ministers were unanimous in the view that the bilateral relations are developing very positively and dynamically and that there are possibilities for their widening in different fields, that there are no problems between the two countries. The relations between them have been placed on the sound base of agreements.

The ministers noted the prospects for the activation of the economic contacts and the adoption of new forms of cooperation. Mr. Peter Mladenov accepted the invitation to pay an official visit to Austria.

Gratz, Mladenov Visit Varna

AU191903 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] On 19 October Leopold Gratz, Austria's federal minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Varna. He was accompanied by Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs. The guest was greeted by Khristo Toshkov, Varna's mayor, who briefed him on the past and present of the Black Sea city. Minister Leopold Gratz visited the okrug historic museum and reviewed the city's center, resorts, and other sites. During the visit in Varna Petur Mladenov and Leopold Gratz, ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Austria, continued their talks on matters of mutual interest.

Gratz Reviews Visit, Departs

AU201918 Sofia BTA in English 1741 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 20 (BTA) -- "I am very satisfied with my visit to Bulgaria and with the meetings and talks I had here. I regard this as a sign of the good relations which have been established between the two countries," Mr. Leopold Gratz, federal minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria said today towards the end of his official visit to Bulgaria.

The president of the State Council, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, and the chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr. Grisha Filipov, received the Austrian minister and had talks with him. The guest had talks on bilateral relations and international issues with Bulgaria's foreign minister Mr. Petur Mladenov, at whose invitation the visit took place. As a deputy chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria, Mr. Leopold Gratz had talks with Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, as well.

Mr. Leopold Gratz said that the talks on the global issues of our times concentrated on the ways to the preservation of peace and to the encouraging of detente in Europe and the world. "This is the concern of both the large and the smaller European states," he stressed. "Because we cannot say that only the great powers are responsible for it. All states, including small ones like Bulgaria and Austria should contribute to establishing a favourable climate on the continent."

The relations between Bulgaria and Austria, the guest stressed, are an example of how two countries with different social systems can work jointly. "I am leaving your country with the conviction that we are determined to promote our cooperation and to make it still more dynamic.

At the Sofia airport Mr. Leopold Gratz was seen off by Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, by deputy ministers and by high ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign affairs.

HONECKER LEADS DELEGATION TO WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD211220 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1049 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 21 Oct (ADN) -- The delegation of the GDR left for Sofia at midday today for the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states. It is led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

HONECKER, STOPH SEND MESSAGE TO SOVIETS

AU161037 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Oct 85 p 1-2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, thanked Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, for the congratulations sent on GDR day.

The telegram reads as follows:

Dear Comrades:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR we cordially thank you for the graternal greetings and congratulations on the 36th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

The high esteem, which you express in your congratulatory message for the development of the GDR, its contribution to consolidating the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states, and its peace policy fills all working people of our country with pleasure. It is an incentive for them to increase their efforts for the further expansion of the relations of fraternal alliance with the country of Lenin, the most important force of peace and progress in the world.

On the 36th anniversary of the GDR our peoples also celebrated the 10th anniversary of the GDR and the USSR. The signing of this fundamental treaty emphatically demonstrated that the favorable development of the socialist state and its international authority is most closely linked with the steady consolidation of the firendship and the fraternal alliance between our parties, states, and peoples. On its bases the agreements on cooperation in science, technology, and production up to the year 2000, which are so important for the cooperation between the 2 national economies, have developed.

With confidence and high performances the communists and all working people of the GDR are preparing for the 11th SED Congress. They are sure that the forthcoming party congresses of our fraternal parties will give new strong impulses for the deepening of cooperation in all fields, for the further strenghtening of socialism and the consolidation of the community of socialist states.

The GDR unanimously supports the comprehensive peace program, which has been submitted these days by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and provides a great chance for a change toward disarmament. At the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, it will continue to use all its strength to prevent a nuclear inferno and to make peace more secure.

We wish you, dear comrades, the Communists and all citizens of the Soviet country new, greater successes in the further preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress as well as in our joint struggle for strengthening socialism and peace.

Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph also sent messages of thanks for the received congratulations to the party and state leaderships of the other socialist fraternal countries as well as to the heads of state and heads of government of other states. Furthermore, Erich Honecker sent telegrams of thanks to the leaders of communist and workers parties all over the world as well as to the representatives of international organizations and national liberation movements.

Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, thanked his counterparts in the socialism countries as well as the presidents of parliaments of other states.

FRG 'AGENTS' ARRESTED AT BORDER CHECKPOINT

AU161731 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On 11 October 1985 the GDR security organs at the Marienborn and Berlin Bornholmer Strasse border checkpoints caught FRG citizens Gerhard Wigert and Thomas Batke red-handed and arrested them. Hired by the criminal Fuerch gang, both agents equally participated in ganglike organized crimes against the GDR while abusing the transit agreement. An investigation has been started and arrest warrants have been issued. The cars used for the crime, a Renault and an Audi 80 with official license numbers HH-D 2412 and B-P 5217, respectively, were seized.

STOPH, AUSTRALIANS AGREE TO EXPAND RELATIONS

LD182105 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1626 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 18 Oct (ADN) -- Mutually advantageous and equal relations between the GDR and Australia should be expanded in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence and political dialogue between the governments and parliaments of the two states should be put in motion. This was stressed by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and a delegation from the Australian parliament headed by Senator Robert Francis Ray. This first official visit by Australian deputies to the GDR is an expression of the positive development in bilateral relations.

During their meeting in Berlin today the two sides stated that in view of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe threatening mankind, there was no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence between states with different social orders. The foremost task of all states in the present tense international situation is to ban the threat of war and preserve peace.

The two sides stressed that the "star wars" plans will further aggravate the arms race and must be prevented. They expressed the hope that the forthcoming meeting between CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan in Geneva will lead to positive results.

Senator Ray said that Australia supported the transformation of the South Pacific into a nuclear weapons free zone. He welcomed the analogous initiatives for Europe seized by the GDR and other states.

Willi Stoph informed the Australian guests about the GDR's polticial, economic, social, and cultural development, which is taking place with great stability and dynamism.

He stressed the readiness of the working people to contribute through high performance in all spheres of social life to the further successful implementation of the policy aimed at the welfare of the people and the preservation of peace.

Senator Robert Francis Ray thanked him for the hospitality extended to the Australian parliamentary delegation. He expressed his high regard for the development of the GDR and the life of its citizens, from which he and his delegation had gained a wide-ranging insight during their visit.

The Australian delegation ended its visit to the GDR the same day.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH MOZAMBIDUQE

LD181841 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1542 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin 18 Oct (ADN) -- Agreements on deepening cooperation in the economy, science and technology and on mutual trade between the GDR and Mozambique were signed in Berlin today, at the end of several days of negotiations between delegations of the two countries.

Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, GDR vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Marcelino dos Santos, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party of Mozambique, both called the negotiations a success. They were held in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and frutiful cooperation, and were characterized by the joint struggle of the two states for peace, security, and social progress and against racism and apartheid.

The GDR's solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the African peoples for a peaceful future and against colonialism and neocolonialism was praised by Marcelino dos Santos. Gerhard Schuerer stressed the firm alliance of the parties, states and peoples of the two countries, which had received new impulse from the results of the negotiations which have just ended.

GEOLOGY COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PRC

LD200315 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1245 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 19 Oct (ADN) -- At the conclusion of his visit to China, GDR Geology Minister Dr Manfred Bochmann was received today by Li Peng, PRC deputy premier, for a friendly talk. During the meeting there was an exchange of views on the cooperation between the two states in the field of geology and minerals resources.

Following this, Dr Bochmann and Zhu Xun, Chinese minister for geology and mineral resources, signed a protocol in the presence of Li Peng on cooperation in the field of geology.

HONECKER SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO DPRK PARTY

AU112124 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message, signed by its General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party [WPK]:

On the 40th anniversary of the founding of the WRPK we convey to you, the communists and all working people of the DPRK, fraternal militant greetings and best wishes.

Born in the struggle for the national and social liberation of the Korean people, your party, directly after Korea's liberation by the glorious Soviet Army with the Korean partisans and patriots fighting at their side, became the organizer of the building of a new social order and of the defense of the national independence that had been won under grave sacrifices.

Steeled in decades of class battles against the foreign oppressors and their henchmen in your own country, your party gloriously passed the test of history and led the Korean people to the victorious smashing of the American aggression. It transformed a formerly backward, colonially enslaved, and war-devastated country into a flourishing socialist state.

The historical achievements of your party are inseparably linked with the work of our esteemed friend and comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK and president of the DPRK.

Today the members of your party are leading the struggle of the DPRK working people for fulfilling the far-reaching decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress that are aimed at winning the complete victory of socialism in the DPRK, at detente and peace on the Korean peninsula.

The WPK is consistently and with much initiative making its contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist countries and the international communist and workers movement. The SED and the WPK are firmly united by a militant alliance that has been steeled through decades. The communists of our countries have always given each other active, solidary support. On this basis, the relations between our countries are deepening more and more, and our countries are moving closer and closer together in every field, a process which finds its visible expression in the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the DPRK, concluded on 1 June 1984.

The communists and all GDR working people will continue to do everything in their might to further strengthen the alliance with the Korean brothers in class. We are giving solidary support to the WPK's policy which is aimed at the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea, the dialogue with South Korea for a peaceful settlement of the problems on the Korean peninsula that has been started upon the DPRK's initiative, and its demand for withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea.

We wish the communists and the entire DPRK people further great successes in resolving the great tasks adopted by the sixth party congress, which are aimed at the benefit of the people.

HONECKER SENDS MESSAGE TO PRK CONGRESS

AU161106 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Oct 85 p 1-2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee sent the following greetings message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the Fifth Party Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP]:

Dear Comrades:

The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal solidarity militant greetings to the delegates of the Fifth KPRP Party Congress, all communists, and the entire Cambodian people.

The KPRP can show impressive successes at its fifth party congress. Under its leadership the appearance of the country has fundamentally changed since the liberation from the yoke of the Pol Pot regime. Irrevocably the Cambodian people has taken their fate into their own hands. Step by step it is overcoming the burdensome heritage of the past by hard, dedicated work and is shaping its new life.

In little more than 6 years since the founding of the PRK the people's power has strengthened, the economy has experienced an upswing, important results have been achieved in developing the sector of education and health care as well as in other fields of social life. The Kampuchean People's Armed Forces in close comradeship-in-arms with the Vietnamese volunteers reliably protect the revolutionary achievements of the Cambodian people against the attacks of its enemies. The national rebirth of Cambodia has become an undeniable reality.

All this is the result of the admirable efforts and the unshakeable determination of the Cambodian people and its vanguard, the KPRP. At the same time it is inseparably linked with the internationalist solidarity of the socialist fraternal countries and all friends of Cambodia in the world.

Together with you, dear comrades, we are pleased about these significant successes and express our cordial congratulations. Our sympathy and support go to the initiatives of the KPRP for national dialogue and reconciliation, its steadfast striving for a political solution to the questions relating to Cambodia. This policy serves the establishment of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia -- the declared aim of the three states of Indochina -- and contributes to reducing the tensions in the world.

There are close bonds of friendship and solidarity between the SED and the KPRP, between our states and peoples, which have a firm foundation in the treaty of friendship and cooperation. It gives us great satisfaction that this manifold cooperation is increasingly benefiting of our peoples, strengthening of the positions of socialism, and peace all over the world.

Dear Comrades: rest assured that the SED and the people of the GDR will always keep alive this affinity with the KPRP and the fraternal Cambodian people. We will continue to actively support you in the construction of your country, in defending your revolutionary achievements, and in the struggle for international recognition of the PRK.

The SED wishes all communists and the entire people of the PRK much success in fulfilling the tasks decided on by the Fifth KPRP Congress.

SINDERMANN, DELEGATION CONCLUDE FINNISH VISIT

LD182004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Helsinki 18 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR People's Chamber delegation led by its president, Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, ended its official 5-day visit to Finland and left for home today from East Finnish Lappeenranta.

KADAR DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PACT MEETING

LD211150 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Geza Foldvari report from Ferihegy Airport]

[Text] Under the leadership of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP, a party and government delegation has left for Sofia to participate in the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The members of the delegation are Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Matyas Szuros, Central Committee secretary; and Central Committee members Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, and Army General Istvan Olah, minister of defense.

The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the party; Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Janos Kamara, minister of internal affairs; members of the Central Committee; several high-ranking government officials; and the ambassador of the Bulgarian Peoples Republic accredited in Budapest.

The Sofia session is not only one of the most important international events of the year; it is also a high-level forum where the member-countries of the pact coordinate their positions on the major issues of world politics in the longer term. This will be the 19th such meeting; the first one was held in Prague in January 1956. Finally, it is worth recalling that the sessions held to date have always helped the detente process with important initiatives and new proposals.

WESTERN NEWSPAPERS APPEAR ON CAPITAL NEWSTANDS

AU191645 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1523 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest -- Many Western newspapers are freely available in the Hungarian capital from today.

Instead of being available only at the new big hotels, newspapers such as the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, THE LONDON TIMES, and the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE can be purchased at many newspaper stands.

Apparently, the permission to freely sell Western newspapers will soon be extended to other major cities.

USSR DELEGATE EXPRESSES VIEWS ON CULTURAL FORUM

LD192104 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Interview with Ambassador Kirichenko, chief of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Department and deputy head of the Soviet delegation at the European Cultural Forum in Budapest, by correspondent Istvan Kulcsar; in Budapest, time not given; Kirichenko remarks in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Kulcsar] What are your impressions of the atmosphere here after the first few days? Is it better or worse than you expected?

[Kirichenko] I can say the following in answer to your question: In our opinion the forum is proceding in a businesslike atmosphere. The opening statements of delegation heads are now under way.

In these they are expounding their views and stating their positions on the issues on the agenda. We are following this debate with close attention. There are many issues on which the participants' opinions differ, but there are also many issues which are approached in an identical manner. In our opinion people pursuing cultural activities can contribute significantly to the reduction of international tensions because other people listen to them. History teaches us that if creative activities are permeated with a humanistic spirit they can have a strong influence on public thinking.

[Kulcsar] Permit me to pose a more general question: What does the Soviet delegation expect from the forum?

[Kirichenko] The Soviet delegation came to the forum with good intentions, carrying a long list of constructive initiatives. In our opinion the forum can provide a favourable momentum for deepening cultural cooperation among the participating countries, and can thus promote the return of detente and the strengthening of the European security and cooperation process of Helsinki. But this, of course, can only happen if the necessary political will is present in all quarters. The further deepening of cooperation in humanistic and other fields will become much easier for us if everyone is guided by the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, if no one tries to interfere in the internal affairs of others, and if everybody respects the sovereignty of other states.

I would like to emphasize something else: All the delegates have so far thanked the Hungarian Government and people for their hospitality and for the marvellous working conditions provided for the forum's participants.

What I would like to stress is that this is not mere courtesy. We can indeed work in excellent conditions. The executive secretariat has done a great deal of preparatory work and this has made our work much easier. The hosts have done their utmost to ensure the success of the forum.

DELEGATION ENDS TALKS WITH ALGERIAN LEADERS

LD210830 Budapest MTI in English 0620 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 20 (MTI) -- Invited by the National Liberation Front (FLN). a delegation of the HSWP, headed by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the CC, visited the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria from October 18 to 20. The delegation included Miklos Szabo, first secretary of the HSWP Bekes County Committee, and Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the CC'S Foreign Affairs Department.

Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front (FLN), received Matyas Szuros, who conveyed the cordial greetings and message of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, to the Algerian leader. The HSWP delegation met Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, head of FLN Secretariat, and had talks with Abderezak Buhara, foreign affairs staff member of the Secretariat. Larousi Shafik, member of the FLN Secretariat, and other party officials took part in the talks. The representatives of the two parties gave briefs on the state and targets of their countries and parties, and discussed current international issues, paying special attention to issues in relation with the Middle East crisis, and issues on party relations.

In the course of sincere and friendly talks the parties expressed concern over the deterioration of the international atmosphere, the intensification of the arms race, imperialist interventions into sovereign countries' internal affairs and the deterioration of the world economic situation. They expressed that further efforts should be made for the protection of world peace, the promotion of disarmament and in the service of just international cooperation, free of discrimination.

They took a stand for the comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis, the indispensable condition of which is the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied territories and the assurance of the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people. The parties supported the convocation of an international conference, with the participation of each party concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. They expressed the importance of the soonest possible re-establishment of the unity of the PLO. The parties condemned the Israeli raid against the PLO headquarters in Tunis, which further increased and extended the crisis.

The representatives of the two parties confirmed their solidarity with the forces fighting against colonialism and racial discrimination in Africa, Central America and in other regions of the world. The parties expressed support to the West Saharan people in its struggle for self-government and independence. They pointed out that the settlement of the West Saharan issue should be based on the resolution of the 19th summit of the Organization of African Unity and the No. 104 Resolution of the UN, which called for direct talks between Morocco and the Polisario Front. They firmly condemned the genocide policy of the racist South African regime.

It was stated with satisfaction that the friendly and comprehensive relations of the two countries and peoples developed well. The strengthening cooperation of the HSWP and the FLN constitutes an important element in bilateral relations. The negotiating parties expressed readiness to further strengthen inter-party relations.

The HSWP delegation highly appreciated the Algerian people's achievements in country construction, under the leadership of the National Liberation Front.

CZINEGE RETURNS FROM DPRK ECONOMIC TALKS

LD191208 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 18 (MTI) -- The 6th session of the Hungarian-Korean Economic and Scientific-Technological Intergovernmental Consultative Committee ended in Pyongyang, and the Hungarian delegation which had participated in the meeting arrived home Friday evening [18 October]. Present at the airport to meet the delegation was Yu Yong-kol, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Hungary.

On conclusion of the negotiations in Pyongyang, Lajos Czinege and Madam Kim Pok-sin, deputy chairmen of the two countries' Councils of Ministers signed the protocol of the intergovernmental committee as co-chairmen.

These same two co-chairmen initialed the long-term commodity turnover and payment agreement between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to cover the period 1986 to 1990. In Pyongyang Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Czinege was received by Prime Minister Kang Song-san.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SFRY

LD181401 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 18 (MTI) -- The 12th session of the Hungarian-Yugoslav Economic Cooperation Committee ended in Budapest Thursday after meeting on October 16th and 17th.

Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, and Nedeljko Mandic, member of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, co-chairmen of the committee, assessed the achievements of economic and technical-scientific cooperation and plan coordination for 1986-1990. The parties determined current targets of the development of economic relations and signed an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation.

Nedeljko Mandic was received by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The session of the committee ended with the signing of an agenda.

MSZMP DAILY COMMENTS ON ROMANIAN ECONOMY

AU071237 [Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 4 October on page 2 carries a 750-word article by Denes Gyapai entitled: "Romanian Meetings -- Program and Reality."

The author offers high praise for the development of the country, pointing out that "the housing problem has in fact been eliminated in Romania," and praising the accelerated pace of housing construction that enables "a young couple to wait only half a year at the most for their housing."

The author also supplies statistical data on the considerable development of industry, industrial production, the prospects of a successful implementation of the current 5-year plan, the tasks of the Seventh 5-year plan, and the fact that "one-third of the national income is allocated to investments in Romania" is also pointed out. The author calls the most important effort of the last 2 decades to be "new products of good quality" and gives examples of Bucharest and Brasov enterprises excelling in exports.

The only negative aspect mentioned in the article is the paragraph that follows the author's praise for the good housing situation: "Of course, the joy of setting up a home is generally unique. A family, however, needs milk, meat, vegetables, and bread daily, and the car owner cannot go without fuel, either. Well, it is conspicuous even for the most objective viewer that, behind impressive urban development projects and increasing industrial production, lines can be seen in front of shops and the supply is far from being a steady one."

As an answer, the author quotes the director of the State Planning Committee as depicting the long road taken by Romania since its liberation and "especially since the ninth congress of the party in 1956."

COMMISSAR ADMITS BREACHING REGULATIONS

LD190923 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0530 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] If I were a judge who strictly adheres to the letter of the law and if I were to judge my own activities, then I would give myself a prison term of 5 to 6 years, said Mihaly Sandor, government commissar, whose task has been the establishment of microelectronics in Hungary.

Why, what did you do, asked Ilona Kocsi of MAGYAR HIRLAP. The reply: I endeavored to carry out the government program with means which are rather unusual in Hungary, and I breached regulations from time to time in certain cases, said the government commissar.

Then he said that, luckily, the authorities silently concede that this is sometimes necessary in practice; otherwise, there would be a significant loss or loss of profit. You may read the interview in the supplement of MAGYAR HIRLAP.

YOUTH COMMITTEE PREPARES TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE

AU111454 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Oct 85 p 8

[MTI report: "On the Initiatives of the National Youth Committee -- Measures Prepared Against Drug Users"]

[Text] Several authorities have prepared reports for the State Youth Committee [ALLAMI] and these reports propose measures necessary to prevent, treat, and rehabilitate young people abusing hallucinogenic agents.

Since 1967-68 sporadic cases of toxicomanic behavioral patterns in youth have been observed in our country and attention was drawn to this fact by school and police authorities. At first the use of drugs was characteristic of small, 10-15-member groups and most of these groups were formed by youngsters aged 16-18 years. The most frequent abuse was inhaling the vapor of organic solutions. Observations were made between 1973-1978 on taking Parkan pills in a manner differing from medical prescriptions; this was followed by a new method of abusing hallucinogenic agents by combining alcohol with various sleeping and sedative pills. According to a non-representative survey of that time 70 percent of high school children had heard about the problems of toxicomania, 20 percent of those interviewed had noticed some kind of abuse in the immediate environment, and 5 percent reported having personally tried some kinds of drugs. The first death as a result of drug abuse was registered in 1974, and after this further lethal incidents were recorded.

This analysis of social and cultural data shows that there is a difference in the development of the personality pattern among the majority of drug abusing children and youngsters different from normal development, because those who turn to drugs come from disorderly families and within this category mostly from so-called 1-parent families.

In recent years -- because of the expanding knowledge of young people -- the "variety" of consumed agents has increased considerably. The period between 1979 and today is characterized by an increase in the consumption of medicines, and the fact that sporadic reports were registered on attempts to produce home-made narcotic drugs.

According to surveys, those who attempt to use drugs for the first time are 10-14-year-olds while the regular drug addicts are 15-18-year-old youngsters or young adults aged 18-24. At the beginning of the seventies a maximum of 150-200 cases had become known; at the beginning of the eighties well-informed sources estimate the number of young drug abusers at 10,000. By the mid-eighties this figure has increased to 30,000, though regular drug consumers are considered to be only 2-5 percent of this figure. No proper methods have been developed yet to treat the young people concerned, because there is no adequate system of care available. Because there are not enough specialists and there are a great many patients everywhere, no lasting personal relationships were developed which are necessary to deal with people who have psychological problems. Psychotherapy and drug abstinence as methods are mostly carried out in mental institutions that are not suitable for such treatments.

The most important tasks defined by the State Youth Committee are as follows: to create proper conditions for treating and rehabilitating young people addicted to narcotics and those who are using drugs frequently, including out-patient care.

The youth committee proposes to find out and support all local and nationwide initiatives that will help young people using narcotics to readjust to society and introduce various preventive methods; to work out a general drug prevention model suitable to deal with the present situation and which takes into consideration all useful foreign methods. All these actions will be coordinated in the future by the State Youth Committee.

PARTY ORGAN EXPLAINS NEW TAX PROCEDURES

AU111026 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Oct 85 p 9

[MTI report: "The Goal: Proportionate Taxation -- Taxation of Population's Income"]

[Text] The assessment of the population's taxable incomes of last year has recently been concluded, and in the last few months, many people have received notices that, following the combined taxation of their incomes from different sources, they must pay additional taxes.

As is well-known, the population's tax regulations were modified last year. A new, general income tax came into force which regulates the income of private persons, incomes derived from outside the employment, which do not fall under the pension contribution. The previous different tax rates decreased by 5-10 percent as a whole. With this standardization, the Finance Ministry is asserting the principle that an equal amount of tax liability should be charged with an equal amount of tax, and thus the Finance Ministry contributes to the creation of proportionate taxation covering all citizens.

This standardization does not apply to income obtained from abroad, from inventions and innovations, and from real estate sales.

In the case of enterprises, cooperatives, and organizations obliged to pay company taxes, taxes are deducted from all the items for payment. These of course will be calculated into everyones general tax computed according to partial income in the course of a year. The above mentioned organizations inform the tax authorities of the number of taxable persons, the amount paid, the deducted income tax, and the deducted settlement development contribution. On the basis of these, the taxable incomes are assessed by computer and the tax payable is calculated. Thus the authorities conclude whether over the course of the year citizens have paid enough taxes as a whole on their incomes deriving from different sources. If they have not, and the difference exceeds 2,000 forints, then this sum must be paid to the relevant authorities when notified.

The new system of data supply, the gathering of data on the basis of personal number reduces to a minimum the danger of mistakes due to identical names or the incorrect supply of data. A separate control system excludes errors with personal numbers or the display of nonexistent persons' numbers. Prior to sending out notices on payment, the tax authorities check the cases one-by-one to make sure that the tax difference has been correctly computed. If, in spite of all this, a mistake is made, the incorrect taxation is revised by the tax authorities by legal remedy.

LOSONCZI, HÖRN ARRIVE FOR UN JUBILEE SESSION

LD192223 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Pal Losonczi has arrived in New York. The regular flight of Scandinavian Airlines arrived at Kennedy Airport, New York, late in the evening by Hungarian time. The president of the Presidential Council and Gyula Horn, state secretary for foreign affairs, who is accompanying him, were received by the heads of the Hungarian missions accredited in the United States.

Pal Losonczi has come for the jubilee session of the United Nations General Assembly. Like more than 90 heads of state and heads of government, he will participate in the celebrations connected with the 40th anniversary. According to the plans, the Hungarian head of state will give his speech on 21 October.

The jubilee session will be attended also by President Reagan of the United States and the arrival of a high-level Soviet delegation is also expected. In the course of the week, Perez de Cuellar, the Secretary General of the United Nations, will evaluate the activities of the past 4 decades.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON WAGE REGULATIONS EFFECT

AU071156 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 Oct 85 p 5

[Interview with Dr Laszlo Pongracz, head of a main department at the State Office for Wages and Labor, by MAGYAR HIRLAP correspondent Ilona Kocsi: "Wage Dilemmas -- Interview About Wage Regulations for Enterprises -- Increase at the Price of Development -- first paragraph is the paper's introduction]

[Text] Everybody is anxiously watching how wages and salaries change. True as it is, everybody has different reasons for being interested: The workers, to be alert to whether they received too little an increase in wages; the directing bodies, on the other hand, to keep the buying capacity relatively low. We have asked Dr Laszlo Pongracz, head of a main department at the State Office for Wages and Labor, about the current experience concerning the wage regulations for enterprises.

Pongracz: Comparing the wages with the plan, there will not be a great leap this year. Although we still have a few months to the end of the year, this characteristic should not change. The plan stipulated an average increase in incomes of 7.5 percent, though at the top level of earnings this figure may be higher by a few decimal points. It looks as if the increase will be 7 percent on average.

No Full Guarantee

Kocsi: Does this mean that the tendency of excessive payments for wages will reverse itself? Could this be considered as a success of this year's implementation of the income regulatory methods?

Pongracz: The new methods have proved useful, I must admit. But here we are talking about something else, too; namely, that while earnings developed according to the plan, economic performance did not. Even if we add the fast increase in production of the last few months, unfortunately, a fall below the plan is almost certain. We cannot yet see much of the latest increased production.

Kocsi: Even so, would you still admit that the newly implemented income regulations have stood the test?

Pongracz: Yes, and if you ask the enterprises, the majority will tell you the same. It is a tremendous thing that when regulating the level of incomes the enterprise average does not influence decisions. The firms do not have to keep an idle work force for the sake of restraining the average income. It has become evident that it is in the interest of everybody to reduce the surplus in the work force, because not only can wages be saved, but savings in the taxes on wages and salary plus the social benefit contribution can be made, and all this can be used for increasing the wages of the remaining employees. In this sense, pressure to keep increases to a limit (novekmenyerdekeltseg] has ceased; thus, the firms can increase wages to any extent they can afford after meeting their tax liability.

Kocsi: To what extent in general? It seems the scale is rather wide.

Pongracz: This is true. There were examples of 10-16 percent wage increases, but there were also 2-3 percent ones as well. This great difference was mainly due to the various levels of profitability among the firms. It is also a fact that when we set the regulators, we undervalued the profits of the firms, because part of the excess profit does not result from higher efficiency.

The level of profit used is relatively high. At some firms funds for wages remained from the previous year. Those who chose the more stringent central regulators were considered to be able to implement an average 2.5 percent wage increase. According to the already known figures, it seems that the wage increase has reached 4 percent due to the spending of reserve wage funds.

Kocsi: This does not exactly show a perfectly operating new regulation....

Pongracz: I would not say so either. More flexible income regulatory methods than those used previously do not in themselves provide an absolute guarantee that incomes always follow the stipulated growth rate and are fully in accord with performance. This could not even be guaranteed by an over-regulated system. In 1985 we tried to ease restrictions along with suitable requirements where in certain cases -- such as in the case of income level regulations -- these requirements were more severe than previously. Since wage increases from now on will basically not depend on profit growth, but on the tax liability of the particular firm, a highly productive enterprise will be able to raise wages even if profit, productivity, do not increase.

A Self-Destructing Method

Kocsi: Perhaps there are many more prosaic problems that bother the enterprises: not enough employees so that those employed are better paid than performance dictates; or wages and activity are not linked strongly enough...

Pongracz: One cannot work like this on a long-term basis. If wages are not backed by performance, this will not only increase the problems of the higher management authorities, it will also hit back on the firm -- the requirements of productivity will loosen and, later, there will be no sales receipts, profits, from which to pay people and to finance the operation of the enterprise. The managers know this but some of them do not handle the situation accordingly. This year, the unified system of funds for interestedness was also introduced, which provides an opportunity for the firms to increase wages at the expense of accumulation. Unfortunately, this has happened at some places. What is this if not consuming your own future?!

Kocsi: Of course, enterprise managers would respond to this by saying that there were times when they saved up for expansions, but central management took it away. Now they do not have any trust anymore...

Pongracz: The management of the economy may resort to unpopular steps if expectations are not met. "Noninvolvement" would bring even more serious consequences. One must take steps while there is time to turn unfavorable trends in the right direction. The management of the economy is prepared not to touch reserves and to direct the economy with existing regulators. This is also true in regulating incomes. The direction is correct and we do not intend to change the already introduced methods, but it may be necessary to cancel the decree. At the time we introduced the unified system of funds for interestedness; we thought that the appetite for expansion funds would be so great that a certain part of this money would be used for accumulation. In this case there was a real restriction and wages could have been somehow increased even in the most difficult periods. But in many places part of the accumulation fund -- as all amortization remains in the hands of the firms from this year -- was used for wages. This is a self-destructing method. I understand that in places where there were funds available to increase wages by only 1-2 percent and where only a limited amount of funds for development existed, that this small amount was used for increasing wages.

But in cases where incomes were easily raised by 8-10 percent, why did they spend on wage increase even at the expense of expansion?

Kocsi: The firms do not deny the importance of expansion. However, they also say that knowing the requirements necessary for the future, for the time being everyday problems need to be solved, and to do this they first of all need more people....

Pongracz: Even if I criticize some of the enterprise managers, I admit that certain enterprises are in a difficult situation. But I do not see them doing their best to improve this situation. In the case of wages there are examples of enterprises using the opportunity to raise incomes allowed within the available regulators and spend the money quickly. When there is a problem to solve, they apply for state support, asking for permission to use exceptional funds for wages. In many cases it does not even occur to them to save up the necessary amount of money and keep some for rainy days when problems need to be solved.

Presenting the Bill

Kosci: After all this, it seems even more peculiar that you underline the fact that the new methods of wage regulations for enterprises are good...

Pongracz: Maybe I have been pointing out only the mistakes. It is a fact that there are a good many positive examples. However, time is required for them to show results. It is already perceptible that in many places higher requirements are attached to wages and new systems of interestedness are introduced, problems of differences in wages are solved, and better income differentiations have been employed. The majority of the firms have introduced this favorable process, but I am worried about the rest. Changes are also needed there.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE SEMINAR ENDS -- Budapest, October 17 -- Thursday marked the conclusion of the international seminar held in Gardony under the organization of the Organization of Solidarity with the Afro-Asian Peoples and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee. At the session delegates from 18 countries discussed the agricultural and food supplies of the developing countries. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 18 Oct 85 LD]

POLISH HEALTH COOPERATION -- Warsaw, October 17 (MTI) -- An agreement on cooperation between Hungary and Poland in the field of health was signed Thursday in Warsaw by Laszlo Medve, Hungarian minister of health and Tadeusz Szelachowski, Polish minister of health. The agreement, covering theyears 1986 to 1990, calls for exchanges of experience, information on epidemic issues, cooperation in book publication and direct cooperation between health research institutes. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 18 Oct 85]

PIG-POULTRY PRICE INCENTIVE -- The agricultural administration wishes to provide greater incentives for pig and poultry production, so procurement prices will be raised from 1 January. It was announced at a news briefing held at the Ministry of Food and Agriculture that large agricultural enterprises will get 1.50 forints more per kilo for live pigs and procurement prices affecting small producers will also be raised. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 18 Oct 85 LD]

SERVICE HELD IN REMEMBRANCE OF FATHER POPIELUSKO

Priest Attacks Government

HK200302 Hong Kong AFP in English 0259 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 19 (AFP) -- The service was led by Father Teofil Bogucki, the St. Stanislas parish priest, who attacked the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, blaming it for Father Popieluszko's murder. The regime had committed "a savage and senseless crime", he said, in an address frequently interrupted by clapping and cries of "Solidarity". He stressed that Father Popieluszko had been struggling "not for a communist Poland, but for a Catholic and independent Poland", and warned the government against "resorting to violence".

Father Bogucki also announced that a service for the police would be held in his church on October 31, "so that state employees can see we are holding out our hands to them for the love of others."

Demonstrations Held

HK200220 Hong Kong AFP in English 0046 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 19 (AFP) -- Police broke up a demonstration by members of the Solidarity free trade union movement today after a memorial service for Father Jerzy Popieluszko, killed by Polish police a year ago today. About 20,000 people from all over Poland attended the service at the church of St. Stanislas here, where the priest is buried. Later, more than 1,000 gathered in the streets outside, shouting slogans such as "No freedom without Solidarity" and the names of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and Zbigniew Bujak, who heads the union's underground section.

Uniformed police blocked the way as several hundred demonstrators surged down a street, and police in civilian clothes used truncheons to disperse small groups of demonstrators, mostly young people. Several were arrested and taken away in police vans. Anti-riot police with water cannon were sent to the area before the service, but they were not called on.

SOLIDARITY UNDERGROUND LEADERS MEET PRESS

AU191521 Paris AFP in English 0149 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 19 (AFP) -- The head of the Solidarity free trade union movement's underground leadership, Zbigniew Bujak, who is wanted by the Polish police, held a press conference last night for Western journalists for the first time since martial law was declared in December 1981. The journalists, invited to a meeting about last Sunday's legislative elections when Solidarity and the opposition called for a mass boycott, were surprised to find Mr Bujak there. With him was Konrad Bielinski, the mathematician in hiding who has been independently monitoring the elections.

The government announced a 78.86 per cent turnout for the elections, while the opposition put the figure at around 66 per cent, based on projections. Mr Bujak saw this as a "moderate success" for Solidarity. "I would have wished for better results, but cold-blooded analysis tells me that they were the best we could have expected", he said. However, he stressed that these first elections since the major strikes of August 1980 showed so many Poles supported Solidarity that its right to exist could not be the subject of bargaining. He said the present structure of Solidarity would be maintained until it could operate legally. The organisation planned to apply to join the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Mr. Bujak and Mr. Bielinski explained the procedure used to monitor the election results, which they said were analysed by six personal computers. They conceded that the three per cent increase in turnout reported by the government compared to last year's municipal elections was probably genuine, but added that both sets of official results had been artificially inflated to the tune of 12 to 13 per cent.

Mr. Bujak, a former Solidarity chairman for the Warsaw region when the organisation was legal, went underground on December 12, 1981, the day before martial law was declared during a crackdown on Solidarity leaders. He was twice questioned by police but managed to escape. He told journalists he was expecting a hardening of the authorities' attitudes towards the opposition, and did not believe any new amnesty would lead to the release of all Poland's 327 political prisoners. "As usual, they will want to keep a few hostages," he said.

Questioned about whether he planned to come out of hiding soon, he replied that this was not really up to him. "Too many people have put their trust in us for us to be able to take such a decision according to our own wishes," he said. Mr. Bujak added that his way of life was not as strange as people might think. He said: "I do not feel cut off from reality. I travel on buses and I talk to people who are not necessarily working for Solidarity, but who help us a great deal."

Meanwhile, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and Polish Archbishop Jozef Glemp were among a crowd of 5,000 who gathered to pay tribute to Father Jerzy Popielusko, who was shot by Polish police a year ago tomorrow.

GOVERNMENT CANCELS AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE TALKS

LD181756 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1515 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw -- On 18 October 1985 Jozef Cardinal Glemp, Primate of Poland, received the Agricultural Foundation Organizational Committee. Members of the committee briefed the primate on the present state of organizational work and on talks conducted abroad with religious, social, and public circles on obtaining (?financial) means for the foundation.

They also told the primate that on 16 October, government officials canceled a meeting with representatives of the Agricultural Foundation which had been jointly scheduled for 17 October. The government side refused to set a date for the next meeting. Tax exemption principles were to be agreed upon and the Agricultural Foundation statute was to be adopted in final form at the planned meeting.

The committee members noted that foreign currency funds secured for realization of pilot programs in 1985 could be lost if the Agricultural Foundation does not begin its activity this year. Regret was expressed over the prolonged talks with government representatives concerning the creation of the Agricultural Foundation, and it was recalled that the idea of constructive cooperation between church and state was an initiative aimed at contributing to solving important issues of agricultural development and individual farming, and of helping to feed the nation.

The committee members proposed continuing their activity. The primate decided to consider the matter at a later date.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

AU101753 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 8 Oct 85 pp 1-2

["Joint Undertakings of Advantage to Both Sides" -- PAP headline]

[Text] An event of great importance for the development of our economy was the signing on 7 October in Warsaw of a protocol to coordinate the 1986-90 socioeconomic plans of Poland and the USSR.

The documents stemming from 2 years of work assure further progress in gearing the Polish economy toward closer cooperation with the Soviet Union and increasing the division of labor between Poland and the USSR. They are also an important prerequisite for consolidating the socialist community. The plan coordination protocol was signed by Deputy Premiers Manfred Gorywoda and Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, respectively. Also taking part in the ceremony were deputy premiers Zbigniew Messner, Janusz Obodowski, and Zbigniew Szalajda. USSR Ambassador Aleksandr Aksionov was also present.

The plans of Poland and the USSR have been coordinated on the basis of decisions reached during meetings between leaders of Poland and the Soviet Union, and especially on the basis of the latest decisions of PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. The intensification of our cooperation has also been encouraged by the consistent realization of the "Long-Term Program of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between Poland and the USSR Until the Year 2000" and of the results of the June 1985 CEMA economic summit.

Both sides have accepted that the chief tasks in the development of their national economies and in cooperation during 1986-90 will be: greater management efficiency achieved by accelerating scientific-technical progress and tightening direct bonds between economic organizations and scientific-technical ones; improving the structure of production; and a rational and thrifty use of raw and other materials, manpower, and fixed assets. Other important goals are strengthening and perpetuating the links between the USSR and PPR national economies, improving the division of labor and the trade structure, and raising the technological level of production and production quality while at the same time increasing the countries' technological-economic independence of imports from the capitalist countries.

During the final coordinating stage of the plans, special government working teams were set up on the initiative of both parties and governments. These teams agreed on additional mutual supplies and introduced many new solutions for economic cooperation which were designed to encourage integration. The results of this work have assisted the coordination of the 1986-90 plans and defined many great undertakings which will indeed develop our cooperation beyond 1990.

The cooperation that has been agreed upon for the next 5 years means a reestablishment and consolidation of our partnerlike position vis-a-vis the land of the Soviets. It is foreseen that trade during this period will be almost 50 percent higher than in 1981-85. This means a fundamental increase in the USSR's participation in our overall trade.

In connection with both sides' acceptance of the fact that plan coordination will be a continuous process, it is foreseen that the trade that has been agreed on in the past will increase in scope in line with the emergence of new possibilities and with the finalization of undertakings on which talks have not yet been completed.

The Soviet Union's deferment of the repayment of about R5 billion of our debts until after 1990 will be very important for the shaping of our trade.

An exceptionally important decision for our economy is the continuation of the present general trade structure throughout 1986-90. This will assure a high level of Soviet raw material and fuel deliveries in exchange for Polish finished products.

The machine industry will be the most dynamic sphere of development in Polish-USSR cooperation. This cooperation will permit a fuller use of our production potential, the development of the production of modern machines and equipment in those spheres covered by specialization of production, increased supplies of the machinery and technology in which the USSR has achieved a high world level, and the development of our export potential. Soviet deliveries will consist of, among other things, automatic and semi-automatic equipment; industrial robots; power generating equipment, including equipment for nuclear energy; equipment for the metal, chemical, light, machine, and food industries; diesel locomotives; and equipment for building the Warsaw subway. We will also buy aircraft, trucks, tractors, trolleys, electronic equipment, industrial sewing machines, and many other goods. As far as Polish deliveries are concerned, the size of exports of the following commodities will be particularly large: ships, equipment for the heavy machine and transportation industries, lathes (including precision and digital models), electric motors, equipment for the textile and chemical industries, roadbuilding and agricultural machinery, and other goods. An important decision is the raising by both sides of the technical and utility specifications of goods supplied.

The coproduction and specialization of production laid down in the documents will be important for the development of cooperation, modernization of production, and influx of technology. The commodities covered by this until 1990 will increase by about 10 percent. There will be increased coproduction concerning such traditional spheres as aircraft, road and housing construction machinery, automobiles, chemicals, and work tools. This is mainly possible thanks to the better use of our production potential and its slight expansion and modernization. In order to guarantee a growth in the production of modern machines, equipment, and materials, many new components and elements will be the subject of coproduction and specialized production. Among the agreed subjects of these forms of production are: mining equipment, small tractors, agricultural implements, machinery for land reclamation, cranes, parts for mechanical excavators, and electronic equipment. Some of the coproduction and specialized production will involve complete development programs, such as designing and commencing the production of modern delivery vehicles as well as coproduction of a high-capacity engine, a new generation of color TV sets, and electromagnetic clutches. There will be a considerable expansion of coproduction and specialization of production in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

During the plan coordination a great deal of attention was paid to production which will permit a reduced technological-economical dependence on imports from capitalist countries. Proposals were agreed upon concerning the production of special materials, subcomponents, and equipment which have previously been obtained from the West. The search for further substitutes will continue.

One of the most important results of the plan coordination is a program for developing cooperation in science and technology. The long-term complex scientific-technological development program that was signed in September permits modernization of our production on the basis of combined research of Poland and the USSR. The tasks contained in this program will concentrate on 110 new machines and pieces of equipment, 20 new materials, as well as computer equipment and automatic control systems.

Increased direct cooperation between enterprises and economic and scientific institutions will permit coproduction and specialization of production growth and a quicker scientific-technological development of production. The creation of joint Polish-Soviet enterprises will permit greater advantages because of the resultant closer integration.

Investments will be an important sphere of Polish-USSR cooperation. Apart from Soviet participation in projects that are already under way, great joint investment projects are foreseen concerning, among other things, the production of rustproof steel, the expansions and modernization of reparative shipyards, and the completion of projects started earlier in Poland. The Soviet side with participate in modernizing and expanding our production potential by granting favorable credits for investment purposes.

The supplies agreed upon of Soviet fuels and raw materials will be of key importance to the functioning of our economy. This applies in particular to crude oil and its products, gas, iron ore, pig iron and ferro-alloys, apatites, potash salts, nickel, cellulose, cotton, and many other commodities. Despite the USSR's continuing difficulties with basic fuels and raw materials, supplies of these will continue at their present level over the next 5 years. This and greater supplies of gas and electricity will be possible thanks to our country's participation in some raw-material investment projects in the USSR. For example, Poland will take part in the construction of a section of the gas pipeline leading from Yamburg to the USSR's western border. As far as our exports are concerned, we will export mostly coal, sulfur, copper, soda ash, metal construction elements, and materials for the chemical industry.

The plan coordination foresees a significant 45 percent growth (in terms of 1985 fixed prices) in the exchange of industrial market commodities. Soviet deliveries will have a tangible effect on our market stocks of a series of articles that are in demand. We will purchase from the USSR 2.4 million refrigerators and freezers; 760,000 automatic washing machines; 500,000 color TV's; 1.25 million radios; almost 25 million watches; and 1.5 million cameras. Our market will also receive Soviet agricultural tractors, cars, motorcycles, bicycles, household appliances, and other goods. Imports of some Soviet foods will also be important for satisfying our needs. This applies especially to tea (25,000 metric tons), fish preserves (250 million tons), and grapes. At the same time, Poland will export to the USSR greater quantities of vegetables, fruit, frozen foods, and processed fruit and vegetable foods. There will be a further increase in mutual supplies of consumer goods thanks to the development of exchange activity by internal trade bodies, and cooperatives, and thanks to cross-border exchanges.

After the signing of the protocol, Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda stressed that this document does not end the search for new possibilities of trade and economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the next 5 years. The search will be continued by both sides. He indicated that as a result of decisions made, Poland is once again becoming the USSR's second largest partner in terms of size of trade. Increased supplies of Soviet market commodities will be of particular importance to individual consumers. The dynamic development of coproduction and specialization in production will guarantee better use of our country's production potential; and closer scientific-technological ties will increase our independence as regards imports from capitalist countries. What is important is that joint scientific research will be performed in a complete cycle beginning with studies and tests and finishing with the start of production. Proposals concerning the formation of joint enterprises and other organizations are an example of the progress achieved in Polish-Soviet cooperation.

M. Gorywoda stressed that new forms of direct contact between economic units, one of the features of the current stage of plan coordination, as well as the emphasis laid on efficiency and modernity and on the continuous nature of the economic plan coordination process, create a strong basis for permanent joint activity between both economies. This is serving to increase efficiency, and consequently helps to satisfy the needs of our society and improve its standard of living.

Deputy Premier Nikolay Baybakov highlighted the serious structural alterations in Polish-Soviet economic relations. He pointed out the intention to create joint enterprises and the USSR's participation in expanding the production potential of Polish industry. He said that undertakings like these permit an even closer connection between both economies. In this context, he said that Poland possesses everything necessary to become the Soviet Union's second largest socialist trade and economic partner in terms of the size of trade. This results most of all from Poland's production and cadre possibilities. He also stressed the importance of Polish participation in building a gas pipeline in the coming years leading from the Yamburg deposits to the border with our country. He said that decisions reached during the plan coordination will help increase the economic-technological independence of our states.

Jaruzelski Message to Kim Il-song on Anniversary

AU151340 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Oct 85 p 1

[Greetings message from PZPR First Secretary W. Jaruzelski to DPRK's Kim Il-song]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee, in Pyongyang: On the 40th anniversary of the KWP, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and myself I send to you, Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, to the KWP Central Committee, and to all the people of the DPRK, cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings. Following the victory over Japanese militarism, to which the heroic Korean people side by side with the Soviet people made an important contribution, the KWP stood at the head of the working masses and began constructing a socialist society. Under your reliable leadership, Comrade Kim Il-song over the past 40 years the KWP has victoriously repulsed imperialist aggression, has scored imposing successes in all areas of socioeconomic development, and has achieved an important international position. Inspired by Marxist-Leninist ideology, it continues socialist construction and the struggle for Korea's peaceful unification.

The PZPR highly values the fraternal friendship between our parties and peoples. The PZPR wishes to continue its cooperation with the KWP in the struggle for peace and socialism, the consolidation of unified action of socialist countries and of the solidarity of the communist and workers parties, and for the development of friendly and extensive cooperation between the PPR and the DPRK. The PZPR fully supports the KWP's activities aimed at preserving and strengthening peace and international security in northeast Korea and at peacefully uniting Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song, we wish to stress your great personal contribution to socialist construction in the DPRK and to the development and consolidation of fraternal cooperation between our parties and people as attested to by your visit to Poland last year.

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, I wish to extend to you, to all KWP members, and to all Korean people our cordial wishes for good health, prosperity, and new success in implemenenting the Sixth KWP Congress resolutions, in socialist construction, and in the unification of your homeland.

Signed: Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

MINES MINISTER DISMISSED DUE TO ENERGY CRISIS

AU191741 Paris AFP in English 1732 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Bucharest, Oct 19 (AFP) -- President Nicolae Ceausescu has sacked Minister of Mines Marin Stefanache, the third government minister to be dismissed in 24 hours as a result of the country's energy crisis, reliable sources said here today. Mr. Stefanache has been replaced by former Premier Ilie Verdet, a member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the sources said.

REVIEW OF RECENT MEETING ON ENERGY MEASURES

AU191802 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1648 GMT 19 Oct 85

["Firm Measures, High Exigency, Order and Discipline To Ensure the Country's Energy Base" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/10/1985 -- Faultless operation of the national power system is an essential condition for normal economic and social activity, for a growing economic potential and, with this as a basis, for higher living standards. Under these circumstances, power production and its careful and highly efficient management are the cause of all the citizens of the country. Romania has made considerable effort, invested much in the power system and its development, in step with the high rates of the country's economic and social growth.

Last spring, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP examined and approved a programme for the implementation of the 1985 electric energy production plan -- a comprehensive scheme that set concrete measures, responsibilities and dates so that everything be provided for a normal operation of the national power system through a higher coal-based power production and strict observance by all units of the planned consumption quotas. The programme also established a set of measures the aim of which was to make sure that coal stocks at plant sites are adequate, that more stand-by power generating units are available, the planned dates of the new power units to start operation are observed, repair is done well and on time, and the training of people working in power plants is improved.

A prolonged drought last year and this year created great energy supply problems to the economy, as the steadily dropping levels of rivers and storage lakes brought the share of hydroelectricity to an unprecedented low. That should have given top priority to the unwavering implementation of the programme provisions through an exemplary organisation of work, firm and competent management in all work compartments, on all levels, from the worker up to the manager and the minister.

The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP examined in a recent meeting the implementation of the said programme and assessed as altogether improper the work of the Ministry of Electric Energy aimed at the fulfillment of its measures. The management of the Ministry of Electric Energy, the deputy prime minister in charge of electric energy failed to take firm action and introduce order and discipline in this sector that is vital for the national economy, to make sure that the units of coal-fired plants operate at capacity. The new power plant commissioning programme has not been implemented, repair was not done fully and on time and its quality was inadequate.

The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP decided to dismiss the minister of electric energy and the deputy prime minister who had responsibility for that sector.

In consideration of the seriousness of these deficiencies, which caused big problems to economic activities, the Executive Political Committee decided to institute a state of emergency in the power sector, which requires a militarized work regime. As a result, a presidential decree was adopted on the institution of the state of emergency and the militarized work regime in the units of the national power system.

These measures are essentially aimed at an exemplary organisation and responsibility, at faultless operation in a sector of paramount importance on which depends the fulfillment of the plan tasks by properly meeting the demands for electricity.

In an agreement with the provisions of the presidential decree, a military commander is appointed to the management of large coal-fired power stations and of other power stations, who takes part in the activity of the council of working people with full rights and is responsible, together with that council, for the implementation of the programmes and measures required by the proper operation of the unit. The military commander is not a substitute for the council of working people -- a democratic collective management body power; he works together with the council and with the manager of the power unit. He, and the manager of the unit, are responsible for the strict observance of technical operation and maintenance norms, of the on-the-job order and discipline so as to ensure a good performance of the plant and equipment, and prevent power failures. All people who work in the units of the national power system, whatever their posts, must strictly abide by the work schedule, observe the established working hours, comply with the instructions for an organised way of handing down the shift and taking it over, never get away while on the job, firmly follow and apply the operating and maintenance norms and instructions, do their job with a sense of responsibility, be intransigent to any violation of the established rules.

The Ministry of Electric Energy continues to be responsible for electric energy; it must ensure the initial implementation of the national power programme, the operation of power plants at capacity, the fulfillment of the production plan, the faultless operation of plants, the strict observance of the militarized work regime, in short the efficient management of the whole process of power production and supply to the national economy.

In the light of the tasks that the Executive Political Committee established, the power equipment and plant manufacturers' ministries must take action with utmost responsibility so that everything be done on time and at a high quality standard in order that each power plant, especially coal-fuelled ones, operate at capacity, and the planned electricity be supplied to the full.

Starting from the fact that a good power production of thermoelectric plants is closely related to a rhythmical supply of quality coal, to a substantial increase in coal mining, a field in which shortfalls were also serious, the party and state leadership decided on a number of measures to improve activity in the coal industry, to strengthen the management and the responsibility of mining cadres.

The effort to boost power production and coal mining must be supported everywhere, in enterprises, departments, ministries, in each locality and county by firm, perseverent actions to substantially cut down on consumption, end waste, manage electricity in the most responsible way. These are objective demands on which a general good activity, the exemplary fulfillment of the production tasks depend.

Romania has enough power stations to supply the electricity it needs. Even with the prolonged drought this year, had action been taken with a sense of responsibility, had the measures that the Executive Political Committee took last spring for the good operation of coal-fired plants been implemented, the Romanian economy would have had the electricity that normal production requires.

The set of measures that were taken to create conditions for electricity production are of utmost economic and social significance, their application is a sure guarantee that the country's manysided development programmes will be fulfilled. It is for this reason that the Communists, all working people fully understand and approve of the measures that the Executive Political Committee took, pledging to do their best and, through feats of work and a strong mobilization of their creative skills, exemplarily fulfill all the targets set for the development and manysided flourishing of Socialist Romania.

CSSR PREMIER STROUGAL, DELEGATION VISIT

Strougal Arrives

AU171554 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1512 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/10/1985 -- Invited by the Romanian prime minister, Constantin Dascalescu, Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, arrived in Bucharest on October 17, for an official visit of friendship to Romania.

The guest is accompanied by Ladislav Gerle, deputy prime minister, chairman for Czechoslovakia of the Romanian-Czechoslovak joint Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration; Eduard Saul, minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering; Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; by executives of other ministries, advisers and experts.

At Otopeni Airport, the Czechoslovak premier was saluted by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, Nicolae Constantin, Romanian deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the joint commission, by other members of the government.

Begins Talks With Dascalescu

AU172120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/10/1985 -- Official talks started in Bucharest on October 17 between Romania's Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and the prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Lubomir Strougal.

The two prime ministers stressed with satisfaction that the traditional relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Romania and Czechoslovakia developed continuously in the spirit of the high-level understandings and decisions.

They emphasised the outstanding importance of the Nicolae Ceausescu-Gustav Husak meetings in Bucharest and Prague for the multilateral development and the deepening of cooperation between the two Communist parties and socialist states, between the peoples of the two countries. The mutual wish was expressed further to deepen this cooperation, in the interests of socialist construction in the two countries, of the general cause of socialism, collaboration and peace worldwide.

The two prime ministers exchanged information on the course of socialist construction in the two countries and on the two parties' concerns with the settlement of the major problems of economic and social development at this stage.

The focus of the talks is an analysis of the implementation of the high-level decisions and understandings concerning the development of Romanian-Czechoslovak relations, of the concrete possibilities to expand and diversify cooperation in production and production specialization -- especially in mechanical engineering, electronics, electrical, metal and chemical industries, the ensurance of the energy and raw materials base -- as well as the intensification of economic cooperation in fields of mutual interest, the growth of trade between the two countries. The two parties agreed that the economic development level of the two countries, their constantly rising technical potential provided ample possibilities for a more marked growth of economic and technical-scientific collaboration and cooperation, for a higher quality of bilateral cooperation in the next five years. Emphasis was placed on the importance of intensifying and deepening cooperation in production and production specialization, in areas of common interest, of establishing a long-term cooperation to give stability, dynamism and higher efficiency to Romanian-Czechoslovak work-together in the economy.

The working dialogue also underscored the progress made in the growth of cooperation in other areas of activity.

During their talks, held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the two prime ministers also interchanged views on current international questions.

The talks are attended by Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman for Romania of the joint commission, ministers, other officials.

Attending for Czechoslovakia are Ladislav Gerle, deputy prime minister, chairman for Czechoslovakia of the joint commission, ministers, and other officials.

Speaks at Honorary Dinner

LD172228 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Romania: Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu gave a gala dinner this evening in the Palace of Victory in honor of Premier Lubomir Strougal. Attending the dinner were entourage members of the two premiers, officials of Romanian party and state bodies and social organizations. The dinner was held in a cordial and comradely athmosphere. Constantin Dascalescu and Lubomir Strougal gave speeches at the dinner.

Lubomir Strougal opened his speech by praising Czechoslovak-Romanian relations, noting that cooperation between both countries dates back many decades. The usefulness and mutual benefit of this cooperation has been confirmed on innumerable occasions in our bilateral contacts, and also within CEMA, he stated. We are concentrating on achieving a dynamic rise in this cooperation, Lubomir Strougal said, as well as a qualitative change in our economic collaboration. Although we have allready achieved a great deal, we are still not satisfied because our economies have even greater potential. This calls for work by both sides toward cooperation in progressive fields, increasing the proportion of the supply of goods produced by specialization and production-sharing, and toward a program of effective reciprocity in science and technology. At a time when our states are rightly promoting intensification factors in our economies, we can no longer operate in outdated ways, especially in the sphere of trade.

In talking about the complex international situation, Lubomir Strougal stressed Czechoslovakia's concern with the actions of world imperialism and at the new round of the arms race unleashed by the U.S. military-industrial complex aimed at carrying a future war into space.

Are there not already more than enough threats of war of the kind we have witnessed once again this year? [as heard] Are there not already more than enough land-, sea- and air-based weapons? Are there not already more than enough known thermonuclear arsenals to wipe out our beautiful planet not just once, but many times over? He added: We cannot let this happen. That is why, Comrade Strougal continued, we are carefully safeguarding the military balance ensured by joint Warsaw Pact forces, whose summit will take place shortly in order to warn the world of the dangers to which it is exposed by this totally new and lethal dimension. That is why we fully support the important peace initiatives we have agreed upon.

In this context, Lubomir Strougal stated: I wish to stress that the Czechoslovak Government and all our people fully support the latest proposals made by the Soviet Union which could provide a fundamental solution to the nuclear weapons issue and eliminate the militarization of space.

Ending his speech, Premier Lubomir Strougal voiced the conviction that the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit would represent a step forward in this direction, and would reestablish the spirit of cooperation rightly associated with the Helsinki Final Act, the 10th anniversary of which was celebrated recently.

Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu stressed in his speech that the Czechoslovak premier's official friendly visit provides a significant boost to the development of traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Romania. He spoke highly of results already achieved, stressing that according to the view of the Romanian Government, the economic potential of both countries presents new opportunities to develop mutually-advantageous cooperation.

Speaking about the international situation, Constantin Dascalescu stressed that it is vital to strengthen the cooperation of all nations, particularly in the current serious and difficult international climate, with a view to stopping the dangerous increase in tension and danger of war, which would inevitably escalate into a nuclear catastrophe. He noted that Romania welcomes the Soviet Union's initiatives put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev: the introduction of unilateral moratoria on nuclear weapons' deployment and on any kind of nuclear tests, the proposal for an almost 50-percent reduction in nuclear weapons, and for preventing the militarization of space.

Constantin Dascalescu emphasized that in Romania's view, all the nations of the world, particularly the nations of Europe, must come together, talk, and actively take part in implementing corresponding agreements on nuclear and space weapons. Romania continues to hold the view that contentious issues between states must be settled by peaceful means, Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu stated.

Signs Cooperation Document

LD181321 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Romania -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu signed a document today in Bucharest containing measures to promote the further all-round development of economic, and scientific-technological cooperation. The measures are based on the policy agreement on the basic directions for the development of long-term economic, and scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Romania signed in 1981 by the two countries' presidents, Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu. The main emphasis will be on increasing production-sharing and specialization in the engineering, electrical engineering, metallurgical and chemical industries. A joint communique was also adopted that sums up the results of the visit.

Meets With Ceausescu

AU181926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1604 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/10/1985 -- RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu received, on October 18, the prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Lubomir Strougal, on an official visit of friendship to Romania.

The meeting was attended by Romania's Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu. Messages between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak were exchanged during the interview.

The meeting, held in comradely atmosphere of warm friendship, underscored the growing course of the Romanian-Czechoslovak ties of friendship and cooperation, and emphasised the decisive role of the top-level dialogue in their expansion. The wish was expressed that further action be taken to widen and diversify political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other cooperation.

With the economic potential of the two countries growing steadily, cooperation in production and production specialization as well as trade were shown to be able to expand far more on the basis of long-term agreements apt to give Romanian-Czechoslovak ties stability and prospects. Persevering joint efforts were said to be needed to help the development of Romanian-Czechoslovak cooperation in many areas.

The interview stressed that the continuing growth of the collaboration and cooperation relations between Romania and Czechoslovakia served the interests of the peoples in the two countries, of the general cause of socialism and peace worldwide.

Concludes Official Talks

AU181923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1553 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/10/1985 — Official talks concluded in Bucharest on Friday October 18 between Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu and the Czechoslovak prime minister, Lubomir Strougal. The two premiers expressed satisfaction for the results of the visit, showing that it would open fresh prospects for a manysided development of Romanian-Czechoslovak collaboration. In this context, the two governments' resolve was asserted to make all efforts to further expand the two countries' cooperation in the economic, technical-scientific and other areas, on mutually profitable bases, to finalize as soon as possible the actions covenanted and ensure their translation into life.

At the end of the talk, premiers Constantin Dascalescu and Lubomir Strougal signed the meeting's protocol. A communique on the visit was also adopted.

Leaves Bucharest 18 Oct

AU181939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1611 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/10/85 -- The head of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Lubomir Strougal, who paid an official visit of friendship to Romania, invited by Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu, left Bucharest on Friday afternoon. Upon departure at Otopeni Airport, the guest was seen off by the Romania prime minister and government members.

SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS MERIT 'GREATEST ATTENTION'

LD210916 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0812 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- Mladen Gavrilovic, diplomatic editor of TANJUG, has asked Zeljko Jeglic, official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, to comment on the latest Soviet disarmament proposals, which were recently outlined by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Jeglic replied:

"We consider these to be very important proposals which deserve the greatest attention. Yugoslavia is known to view positively all proposals to curb the arms race, destroy all nuclear weapons, reduce international tension and promote cooperation among peoples, while respecting the interests of the entire international community. The proposals set out by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are viewed in the same light."

SFRY 'CONSISTENT WITH PRINCIPLES' IN ABBAS AFFAIR

LD191751 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Commentary by TANJUG diplomatic editor Mladen Gavrilovic]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Oct (TANJUG) -- If force becomes the symbol of desires for the implementation of practical policy in the development of international relations, the world is then exposed to threats, pressures, extremist passions, and even the dangers of war in this complex moment on the political and economic scene of our times. Violence cannot be opposed with, and even less justified by, a new act of violence. Each such attempt means the closing of the circle in whose inflammable boiler mankind would find itself.

In the last few days we have witnessed the ugly and dangerous events in the eastern Mediterranean. The events surrounding the Italian ship, the Achille Lauro, were still in the news when the hijacking of the Egyptian aircraft occurred. With this act the United States, as reports emphasize, violated international norms in civil aviation transportation and endangered the lives of about 60 passangers. Italian Premier Bettino Craxi, who has now resigned, announced in parliament that domestic military aircraft had attempted, in the air space between Rome and Sicily, to "free" the Egyptian passenger aircraft from the threatening escort of the American military F-14 planes. However, when the Italian fighters intercepted the American planes which were following the Egyptian one, they received a threatening warning to move away from the area, although it was in Italian national air space. In order to preserve the lives of the passengers, the Italian pilots left the scene. But if by some chance things had happened differently, the world would today have been confronted by yet one more massacre of a large number of innocent people. Fortunately, sense prevailed, at least as far as the Italian pilots were concerned.

Attempts to drag Yugoslavia into all this, because of its refusal to hand over Muhammad 'Abbas, the PLO Executive Committee member who was travelling en route through Yugoslavia, are an example which convince us that there is a desire to enforce from a position of strength solutions contrary to the national interests of sovereign countries.

The general view is that the United States, by its action, provoked the political crisis in Rome. The result is the resignation of Bettino Craxi.

Even Italy, an ally of the United States, did not want to turn a deaf ear to the principle of respect for the diolomatic immunity of the high-ranking PLO official who some time later was in transit through our country. And then Washington turns to Yug slavia with a similar, legally incomprehensible demand, because Muhammad al-'Abbas en full diplomatic immunity on Yugoslav territory. All the more so since it is well-kno that this immunity is granted to him in most countries, in view of the fact that the PLO is the representative of the legitimate rights of the Palestine nation, including those in international life.

Yugoslavia replied in the only way that could have been expected. Even the influenti NEW YORK TIMES predicted this and even suggested to official Washington that it shoul not have unrealistic expectations. This was not the "prophecy" of commentators of the U.S. daily newspaper but a sober opinion based on knowledge of the openness and consistency of Yugoslav foreign policy. Ultimately, Yugoslavia's views on terrorism are known. In this respect repetitions are not necessary. But we must ask ourselves what Washington's motives are when it comes out with demands which are in contradicti to the sovereignty and independence of a country? At the same time, we must be mindful of the fact that it is precisely the United States which for decades has been turning a deaf ear to the legally indisputable demand of Yugoslavia for the handing over of Andrija Artukovic, one of the greatest war criminals of World War II.

By rejecting the U.S. demand, Yugoslavia has, in practice, condemned every act of violence and threat. It has remained consistent with the principles it is advocating in international life, above all, in the UN Charter.

U.S. Response Criticized

AU181708 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Slobodan Kovacevic commentary]

[Text] At a press conference at the White House on 17 Oct Edward Djerejian, Presiden Reagan's assistant press secretary, told journalists that the United States is extrem disappointed with the Yugoslav Government's attitude in relation to the request by the United States to arrest and extradite Muhammad Abu al-'Abbas, member of the Execu tive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. However, this stance of the White House is not shared by the entire U.S. public. Slobodan Kovacevic comments in this connection:

To tell the truth, the White House's representative did add that the United States is aware of the fact that Yugoslavia maintains close relations with the PLO, but that his government finds it hard to understand that Yugoslavia accords Abu al-'Abbas -- w according to Edward Djerejian, was obviously involved in the ship's hijacking -- the same treatment as it accords its relations with the Palestine Liberation Organization as a whole. Djerejian naturally neglected to inform journalists about the Yugoslav Government's arguments, which were stated by official representative Zeljko Jeglic at the press conference in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs yesterday. Jeglic briefly noted that Yuglslavia recognizes the PLO as the only legitimate repre sentative of the Palestinian people and that Abu al-'Abbas enjoys diplomatic immunity as a member of its Executive Committee; thus, no legal ground existed for his extradition.

On the other hand, Yugoslavia's refusal has caused no surprise among the American public, at least judging by the reaction of the leading newspapers and media.

Thus, for instance, even before the United States formally announced its request to Yugoslavia for Abu al-'Abbas' extradition, THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial writer warned the American government that it was an illusion to expect that Abu al-'Abbas would be extradited because, in view of the development of the situation, the chances for the request to be granted were slim. When even Italy, a loyal U.S. ally, had failed to do it, it is hardly possible to demand that Yugoslavia would act differently, the commentator of this leading American newspaper concluded.

It is interesting to note that, according to observers, the United States has adopted considerably different stances in connection with the affair of the hijacking of the Italian ship and the hijacking of the hijackers. Observers believe that the request for Yugoslavia's extradition of Abu al-'Abbas was made as some kind of a continuation of the pressure on Italy because it was to be realistically expected from the very beginning that Yugoslavia would not grant that request.

Let us add in conclusion that nothing has been reported so far about the White House's response to the Yugoslav Government's demarche made after the action to intercept the Egyptian aircraft launched from the nuclear aircraft carrier Saratoga only a few hours before Saratoga's arrival in Dubrovnik port. This action grossly violated the assurances that this ship would not participate in any kind on military operations either before or after its routine visit to Dubrovnik. Thus, the case of Abu al'Abbas holds the place of primary importance in the United States, whereas the hijacking of the hijackers and the role of the nuclear aircraft carrier Saratoga are hardly mentioned. It is obvious that the hijacking of the hijackers is considered as a perfectly legal act and the fact that sovereign rights have been violated in this connection is of secondary importance, at least judging by Washington's reaction.

OFFICIAL DENOUNCEMENT OF MOLOISE EXECUTION IN RSA

AU201548 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] The Yugoslav Government and the entire Yugoslav public denounce with resentment the latest crime of the racist South African authorities, who have ignored the demands by the world public that the life of young poet Benjamin Moloise be spared, says the official statement by the spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. The execution of the black poet and activist represents another inhuman and insane act of repression on the part of the minority government in Pretoria which, as is pointed out in the statement, rejects the demands by the freedom-loving world that the policy of terror and domination over the people of the region be stopped.

'ANTISOCIALIST FORCES' SEEK TO WEAKEN UNITY

AU121851 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Oct 85 p 2

["Excerpt" from a speech by Munir Mesihovic, president of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina, to Sarajevo political aktiv, date not given]

[Text] Even while bureaucratic corrosion becomes evident, increasingly pronounced activities of various antisocialist forces and individuals continue inside the LC itself.

They try in various ways to sow distrust and to weaken cohesion in society.

The Cominformist elements are proponents of the thesis about the need for a firm hand which will resolve problems, and various bourgeois pseudo-liberals incessantly try to weaken the authority and the actions of the LC. They apparently act from different positions, but their aim is the same: to weaken our unity and to destroy the system of socialist self-management.

Working people stand firmly for the struggle for a continuity in our revolutionary development. They struggle with numerous difficulties. But they are right in blaming us Communists for not being more resolute and energetic in settling the accounts with the occurrences mentioned above and others that are directed straight against our freedom and social development.

There are many examples of antisocialist behavior in our country. It is also manifested in information media, in some books, and publications. This is particularly pronounced in various forms of activities of nationalism which, from whichever nation it may come, aims at sowing distrust among peoples and destroying the greatest achievement of our revolution: brotherhood, unity, and equality of our peoples and nationalities.

They have gone so far as to attack the personality of Comrade Tito in various perfidious as well as direct ways, to spread intrigues and various disinformation about our most prominent leaders, to extol in allegedly scientific studies the role of some nations and underestimate others, and even to question the very origin of their nation in the name of pseudoscientific research.

All this is not just ordinary journalistic confusion or sensationalism. We see in it premeditated forms which objectively are a part of the aspects of social ideological warfare being conducted against our socialist community both in the East and the West, as well as inside our country.

'NATIONALIST PROVOCATION' ON RADIO SHOW CONDEMNED

LD182241 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1910 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Summary] Zagreb, 18 Oct (TANJUG) - The Zagreb City Conference Presidium of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Croatia today issued a statement in connection with a crude nationalist provocation by a listener of the phone-in youth program broadcast on 13 October. In the statement the Presidium strongly condemns this provocation of a listener who used the youth media to voice his nationalist feelings and brutally insult the Serbs and the Romes. This, the Presidium stresses, is an insult to the city of Zagreb and all its traditions. As a result of this, the City Conference Presidium supports a decision to relieve the host of the program of his duties and also to take other measures in order to eliminate organizational and technical weaknesses encountered in the work of the radio.

VLAJKOVIC ATTENDS UN ANNIVERSARY SESSION

Departs Belgrade

LD191317 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1153 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Oct (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, left at midday today for New York, where he will take part 20-24 October in the work of the jubilee session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Radovan Vlajkovic was seen off at Belgrade Airport at Surcin by Sinan Hasani, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRP Assembly; Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs; Muhamed Berberovic, secretary general of the SFRY Presidency; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, deputy federal secretary for national defense, and other figures. Nobuaki Oda [spelling as received], permanent representative of the UN informational center in Yugoslavia, was also at the send-off.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dragoslav Pejic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dusan Litvinovic, foreign policy adviser to the president of the SFRY Presidency, are accompanying the president of the SFRY Presidency to New York. TANJUG has learned that Radovan Vlajkovic will speak at the plenary session of the General Assembly on 22 October.

Arrives New York

LD200909 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0120 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived in New York tonight. With him were Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other members of the Yugoslav delegation which will participate in the celebration to mark four decades of UN activities.

Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, was greeted by Mica Rakic, SFRY ambassador in Washington; Ignac Golob, permanent Yugoslav representative at the United Nations; Petar Vidovic, general consul in New York; and Yugoslav citizens working in New York. The president of the SFRY Presidency will deliver a speech at the formal session of the UN General Assembly, which will mark the 40th anniversary of this world organization.

WHEAT HARVEST INSUFFICIENT: IMPORTS NEEDED

AU122131 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Oct 85 p 2

[B. Gulan article: "One Talks About This: A Step Forward and Not Backward"]

[Excerpts] Of about 4.9 million tons of wheat produced, about 3 million have been purchased and stored in grain elevators. However, about 200,000 additional tons will be needed to feed the 22 million Yugoslavs until the next harvest, and it is most probable that they will have to be imported. It is now again planned that 1.46 million hectares should be under wheat and that 5.6 million tons should be produced, which would be enough for domestic needs and for exports.

Before the beginning of the new battle for bread, the results of the harvest are being summed up and the conclusion is reached that Yugoslavia fell from seventh place in wheat production in Europe to tenth.

Europe as a whole increased the area under wheat by 1.8 million hectares, but the overall production of wheat increased by 51.3 million tons. For the most part, this has been achieved by an increase in the average hectare yield, from 3 to 4.7 tons, which shows that much can be achieved with the application of modern agricultural machinery and respect for what science has to say. High-yield varieties are used to the maximum, appropriate quantities of fertilizers are used, and modern agricultural technology is applied.

Our producers, with the exception of some estates, have failed most precisely in using these three factors. There is some influence of the depressive measures of economic policy toward agricultural producers in this, but there is also insufficient organization, savings where there should be none applied, and often complacency at the results achieved.

At this moment, wheat in the world market is more expensive than in our country (one has to pay 53 dinars per kilogram plus customs duties), and so it is clear that if we have to import wheat, large sums of foreign exchange will have to be allocated, which are not easy to obtain.

A kilogram of imported wheat would cost three times as much as one pays to domestic producers (39 dinars).

FEDERAL CHAMBER ADOPTS BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS

AU161047 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Oct 85 p 7

[D. Ivanovic and B. Kaljevic report on the session of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly on 3 October]

[Excerpt] The adjustments to the budget, amounting to 80.6 billion dinars, were adopted on 3 Oct and a decision was adopted on the distribution of these moneys. The largest share of 68.3 billion dinars is intended for the requirements of the Yugoslav People's Army. An additional 3 billion dinars will be allocated for military pensions. This time Kosovo will get something over 2 billion dinars from supplementary funds, and 6.4 billion dinars is proposed for federal administration requirements. The adjustments also allocate 1 billion dinars to meet certain obligations of the Federation.

The Chamber also adopted the decision that Dr Djuro Vekic, hitherto judge of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia-Hercegovina, be elected a judge of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia.